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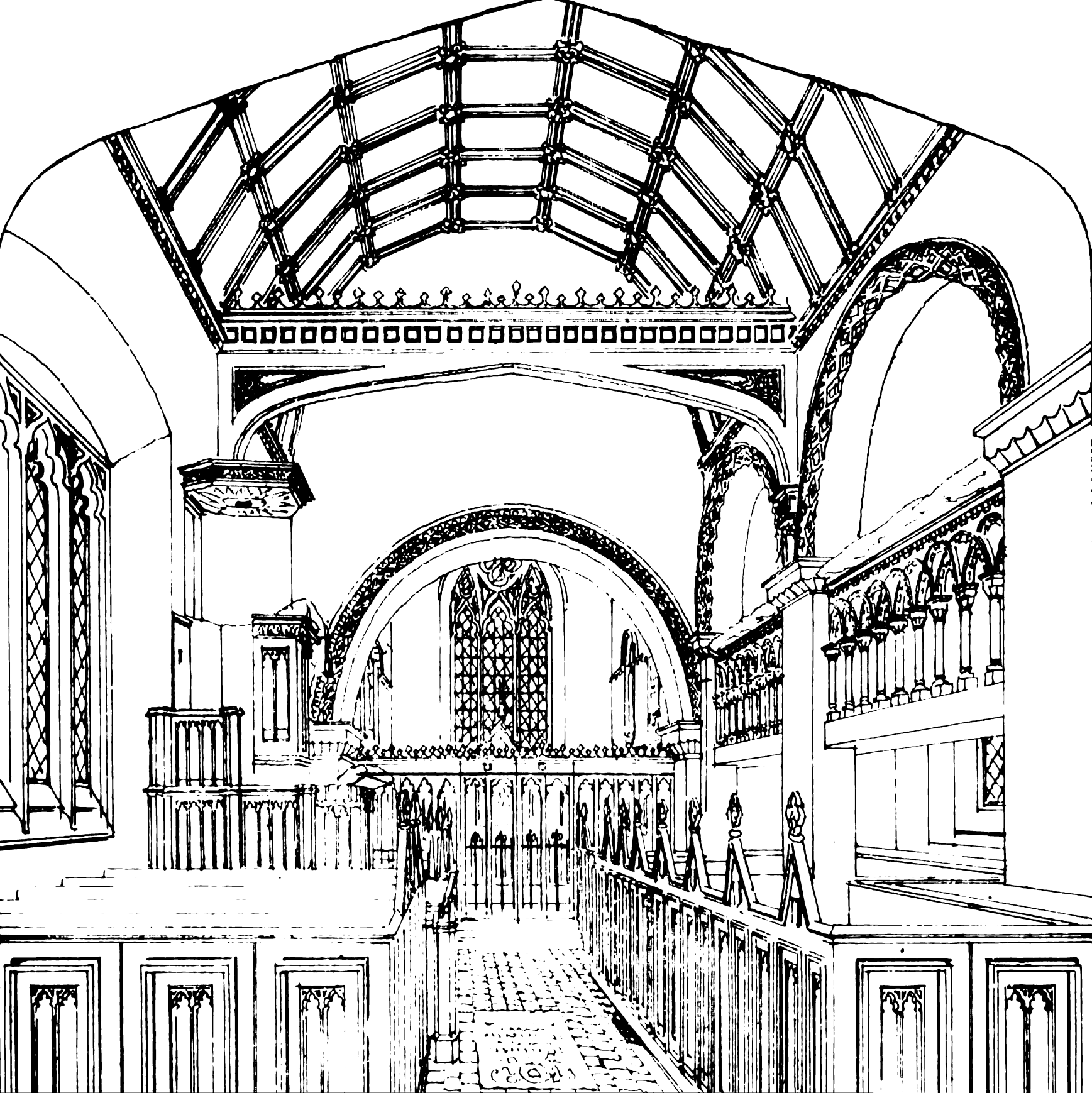
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*An attempt to ascertain the age of
the church of Micklemham*

Peter Frederick Robinson

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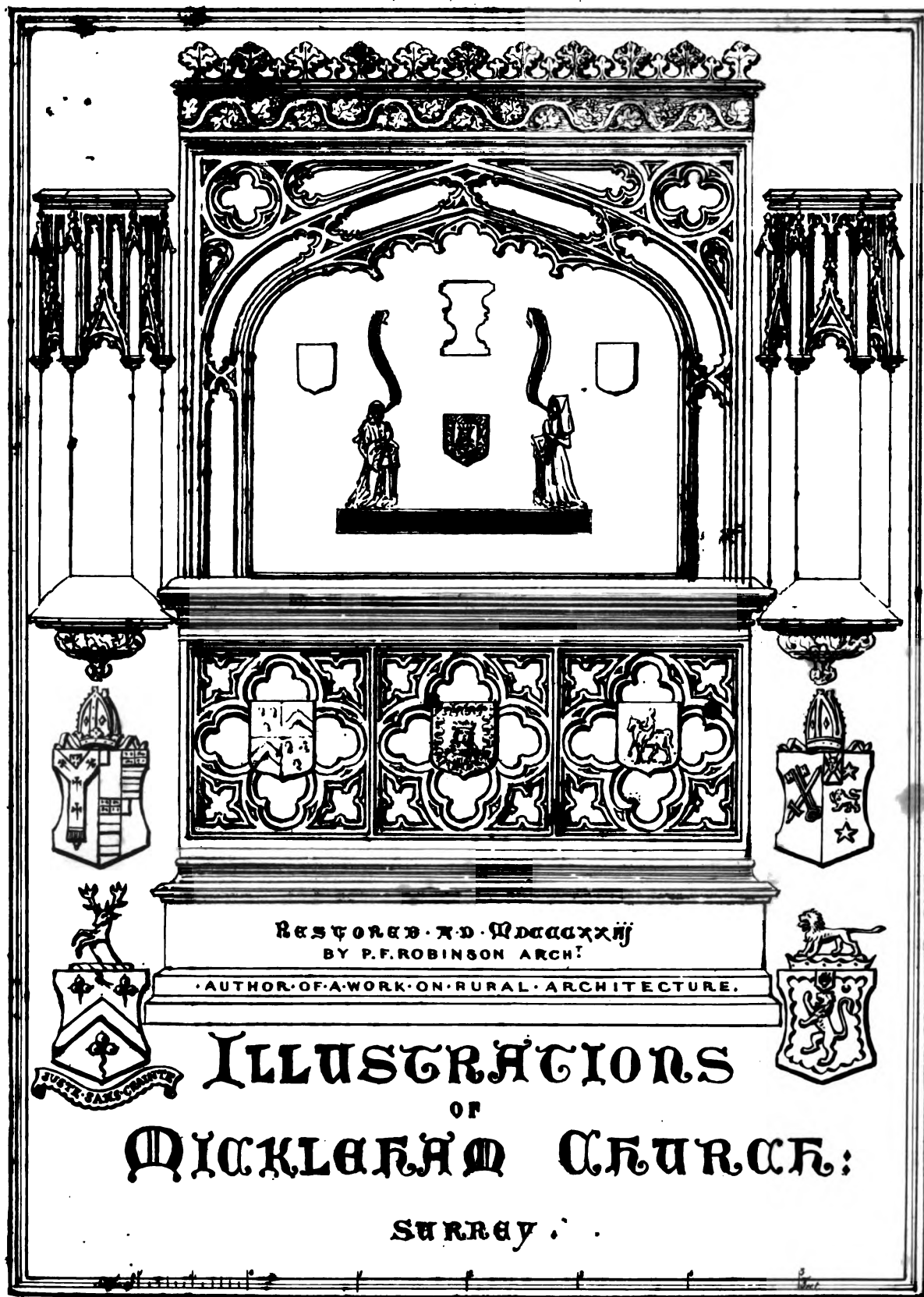
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Surrey.

Add: Fol. A. 151.

G. A. Surrey c. 10

SOME ACCOUNT
OF
MICKLEHAM CHURCH,
IN SURREY.



London. Pub^d by Carpenter & Son: Old Bond St.
1824

Printed by G. Hallman del

AN
ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN
THE
AGE OF THE CHURCH
OF
MICKLEHAM, IN SURREY,
WITH
REMARKS ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF THAT BUILDING.

BY
P. F. ROBINSON, ARCHITECT,
AUTHOR OF A WORK ON RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

LONDON:
CARPENTER AND SON, BOND STREET.

1824.

C. WHITTINGHAM, CHISWICK.

TO
THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD
THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

THIS WORK
IS INSCRIBED
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EVERY SENTIMENT OF RESPECT
BY
THE AUTHOR.

P R E F A C E.

THE Church of Mickleham in Surrey having been found too small for the accommodation of the parishioners, a plan was adopted in the year 1822, for increasing that accommodation, by repewing it and by erecting a gallery. In the course of the work the antient walls and roof were discovered to be in a state of absolute decay from extreme age, so much so that it became necessary to rebuild the whole of the nave and part of the tower. Animated with a desire to preserve the original form of the building, an elegant and curious specimen of early Norman architecture, as far as was compatible with the wants of the inhabitants, my attention has been directed to this end (the work having been submitted to my superintendence by an order of vestry dated Oct. 7, 1822). The plates which accompany the following attempt to ascertain the age of the church will explain, in some degree, the success which has attended my endeavours.

It is much to be regretted that our country churches, many of which exhibit features of great architectural beauty, and which are valuable to the antiquary and man of taste, for the historic recollections they afford, are daily perishing from neglect, or mutilated and distorted by the hand of ignorance, while no protecting care is exerted to save them from destruction. The Incumbent for obvious reasons is unwilling to involve himself in a dispute with his parishioners, and the Churchwardens are left at liberty to add thicker and thicker coats of whitewash (if they do no worse), aided by broad stripes of lamp black, con-

cealing forms to which the devotion of early ages and pure taste gave birth. A better feeling, however, has of late years displayed itself; and the care and attention, which has been exerted in restoring our cathedrals to their antient purity and magnificence, will, it may be hoped, soon extend itself to our churches. The science of architecture has become a favourite study with many of our nobility, and the time may be at hand when our village churches will be rescued from the control of the spoiler.

Previous to the reformation every attention was paid to our sacred edifices, and wealth was lavished in creating effects which certainly inspired religious awe. The very reverse of this feeling is now unfortunately observable in our country churches; and it is not surprising that the rustic enters the place of worship with little ceremony, when neglect is evident throughout, when its sacred walls are covered with dust and damp and cobweb, the very altar more desolate than the rest. At a time when the seceders from our national religion are daily increasing, it is surely not impolitic to consider the causes which occasion the defection, and among many others, this want of attention to the building dedicated to the service of the Deity may be considered most important. Were the comforts of the poor attended to by affording them proper accommodation in the parish church, numbers would be withheld from joining the dissenters, and from becoming hostile to our venerable establishment.

P. F. ROBINSON.

BROOK STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE,

May 5, 1824.

AN ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN
THE AGE OF THE CHURCH OF MICKLEHAM,
IN SURREY,
WITH
REMARKS ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF THAT BUILDING.

THE Church of Mickleham claims very high antiquity. The form of the circular headed windows in the chancel (plate No. 14), the arch dividing the chancel from the nave (plate No. 15), and the western doorway (plate No. 12), indicate the Anglo-Norman period; but, as the records have been unfortunately lost or destroyed, the exact date of its erection can only be judged of by analogy. As much elegance of form is displayed in the original building, a little time may not be altogether misapplied in endeavouring to ascertain this period, by comparing its general outline and the figure of its mouldings, with those of other churches where the age is decided.

By referring to the plan (plate No. 1) it will appear that the following are the dimensions of the church:—

	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
The Porch measures	10	6	by	8	6
The Tower	16	0	by	14	6
The Nave	41	0	by	18	0
The South Aisle	42	0	by	7	6
The Sepulchral Chapel, or Oratory	16	0	by	10	6
The Chancel	28	0	by	16	6

B

The nave of Iffley Church in Oxfordshire measures forty-one feet by nineteen feet six inches¹: that of Stewkley in Buckinghamshire, supposed by Dr. Stukeley to have been built before the conquest, forty-seven feet by twenty-one feet eight inches². The nave of Steetley Church in Derbyshire³ is fifteen feet six inches wide, and that of Barfreston in Kent⁴ is sixteen feet wide, all being nearly of the same width as the nave of Mickleham.

The windows in the chancel correspond in form with those in the chancel of Barfreston Church, and the enrichments round the arch dividing the nave from the chancel are very similar to those round the great western entrance of the Church of Bieville, near Caen in Normandy, supposed to have been erected about the year 1080⁵. The same ornament will be found round the windows of the conventual Church of St. Cross in Hampshire, erected by Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, 1129—1169⁶. The archivolt of the chancel arch at Barfreston exhibits the double billet moulding, which is to be found at the springing of the ceiling in Mickleham; and the capitals of the cylinders in the circular headed windows are similar to those at the church of Fontaine-le-Henri, near Caen, (supposed date 1070⁷). Some of these are decorated with the leaves of the palm tree, and others with a rude volute in imitation of the Corinthian capital. In Norwich Cathedral⁸ (1096 Dallaway) and in the crypt of Canterbury⁹ similar imitations will be found.

The springers or capitals to the chancel arch are of the same form with those in the south aisle of Norwich Cathedral¹⁰ and in the old conventual Church of Ely, said to be of as early a date as the reign of King Edgar¹¹. The caps of the cylinders to the south entrance of Wimboldsham Church in Norfolk¹² are decorated in the same manner.

In the Abbey Church of the Holy Trinity at Caen, founded in the year 1066,

¹ Britton's Chronological Antiquities, pl. 1.

² Magna Britannia, by Messrs. Lysons, vol. i. p. 486.—Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. ii. p. 1.

³ Magna Britannia, vol. v. p. 220.

⁴ Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. iv. p. 44.

⁵ Cotman's Antiquities of Normandy, vol. ii. pl. 59.

⁶ Dallaway's Observations on English Architecture, p. 20.

⁷ Cotman's Normandy, vol. ii. pl. 60.

⁸ Britton's Cathedrals, No. 9.

⁹ Wild's Canterbury.

¹⁰ Britton's Cathedrals, No. 7.

¹¹ Magna Britannia, vol. ii. p. 48.

¹² Essays on Gothic Architecture, p. 160.—Taylor, 1808.

the form of the capitals strengthen the foregoing observations¹³. 'These are again observable in the Church of St. Nicholas¹⁴, at the same place and of the same date with the chevron and billet ornaments in the archivolt. The chapel in the castle at Caen¹⁵, built by William the Conqueror, has an arch enriched much in the style of the chancel arch at Mickleham. As drawings, however, are of infinite more value than many words in elucidating subjects of this nature, the following sketches may be of use.

Window in the chancel at Barfreston. For those in the chancel at Mickleham, see plate No. 14.

Enrichment round the great western entrance of the Church of Bieville, near Caen, supposed to have been erected about the year 1080.

Interior of the window in the north transept of the conventual Church of St. Cross in Hampshire.

Archivolt of the chancel arch at Barfreston Church, exhibiting the double billet enrichment and the zigzag ornament or chevron work.

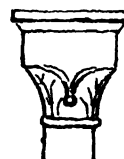


¹³ Cotman's Normandy, pl. 24 to 33.

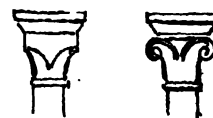
¹⁴ Cotman's Normandy, pl. 55, 56.

¹⁵ Cotman's Normandy, pl. 48.

Capital of a cylinder on the north side of the chancel at the Church of Fontaine-le-Henri, near Caen, decorated with the palm leaf "indigenous in Palestine and Arabia."—*Dallaway on English Architecture*, p. 24.



Capital in Norwich Cathedral.—(1096, *Dallaway*.)



In the crypt at Canterbury, probably built by Lanfranc about the year 1070.—*See Wild's Canterbury*, p. 3.



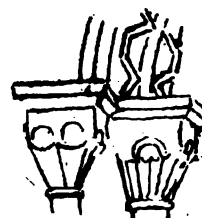
Capital or springer at the east end of the south aisle in Norwich Cathedral.



Specimen of the capitals and arches in the old conventual Church at Ely, said to be of as early a date as the reign of King Edgar.



Caps to the cylinders in the south entrance to Wimboldsham Church in Norfolk.



In the nave of the Abbey Church of the Holy Trinity at Caen, founded 1066.



At the east end of the same church.



West end of the Church of St. Nicholas at Caen—1066.



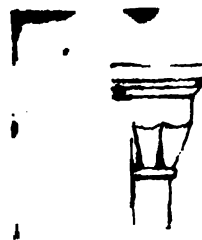
Arch in the chapel of the castle at Caen, built by William the Conqueror.



The western doorway (plate No. 12) at Mickleham may be compared with that to the Chapter House of the conventual Church of St. Frydeswide, now called Oxford Cathedral¹⁶, as far as applies to the form of the cylinders. This is a perfect specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture; and as the doorway at Mickleham is quite simple and without ornament, it may fairly be presumed that it is of earlier date than the richer example at Oxford.

¹⁶ Britton's Cathedrals, No. 24.

Capital to the chapter house at Oxford Cathedral. The nave is asserted to have been built by King Ethelred in 1004.—*Dallaway on English Architecture*, p. 16.



In carrying the late repairs into effect, the north wall was found to be in a very dangerous state, so much so that it became necessary to take it down and rebuild it. The coating of plaster being cleared away for this purpose, the original mode of construction became visible, and it is worthy of remark, that rude arches were formed in the heart of the wall, about eighteen inches and two feet in diameter, by stones six and seven inches square, placed on their ends, and five feet in length, arched over in the simplest manner. The stones were not in any way tooled or worked, but placed as they came from the quarry; nor were the arches of the same height, no attention having been paid in selecting the stones, or even in placing them upright. The remainder of the wall was built with round flint and filled in with rubble. Reigate stone was the material used; and the flint was separated with difficulty, although the wall was considerably out of the upright. The springing of the arches was about four feet from the paving of the church, the remainder of the wall above being solid flint work.

The arch of the northern door is pointed (plate No. 15) and enriched with cylinders, ornamented with a band like those in the Church of St. Peter at Northampton. The caps of these cylinders are nearly similar in form and workmanship with those in the chancel windows: rude crosses are marked upon them, apparently the work of devotees. The stone work of this doorway was taken down at the time of the repair, and carefully refixed. As the heads or springers to the label were totally defaced and injured by age, they have been replaced with new.

In taking down the old western extremity of the nave, which formed a casing against the tower, the original plaster coating of the church was discovered, and the date 1018 marked upon this coating in red colour. Much reliance, however, cannot be placed upon this authority.

The Church of Barfreston is supposed, by Mr. Charles Clarke¹⁷, to have been built about the twentieth of the Conqueror.

¹⁷ Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. iv. p. 43.

The font is of high antiquity (plate No. 11); the basin formed of one stone, and used originally for immersion, with a pipe to allow the holy water to pass away into the earth, was all that appeared when the alterations to the church were commenced, the lower part or stem being built up with rubble to the square of the upper diameter, and coated with plaster and whitewash. Upon clearing away the rubbish, the font was found to be in a very perishable state, and the four cylinders which had supported it wanting; their places indicated, however, by indentations upon the lower stone base. These have been restored a little in the style of the font at Winchester Cathedral and that at Castle Rising in Norfolk.

The stone jaumbs and mullions of the windows in the nave have been replaced. On the south side, the church is lighted by three of these windows, which are of a much later date than the original fabric, each consisting of three lights, divided by mullions: the heads are flat. On the north side a window has been introduced in the same style, as light was wanted. The lower story of the tower having been fitted up with free seats, a window has been made on the north side, the style of which is taken from the windows in the chancel already described. A small window has also been made in the north wall to afford light to the new organ gallery. This is perfectly simple in its form, with a circular head.

The arches which originally divided the nave from the south aisle were sustained by circular shafts (plate No. 2), the capitals enriched in the same style as the springer to the chancel arch, but without any archivolt or enrichment round the arch itself. The principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood requiring a gallery to be erected, these were taken down: and here it must be observed that an architect is often driven to the necessity of doing that which his better judgment disapproves, in order to meet the wishes of his employers. It certainly was my desire to preserve the ancient building, in all its forms, uninjured; but as the height of the original arches was insufficient for the intended gallery, they were of necessity removed. Before I was employed to superintend the alterations, it had been proposed to support the gallery upon cast iron uprights, three inches in diameter. This, at least, I overruled; and in order to retain as much as possible the original style and character of the structure, new arches have been erected upon piers, of the same diameter as the former shafts, with caps and archivolts corresponding in form and ornament with the ancient work to the chancel arch. Piers have been substituted for circular shafts, in compliance with the wishes of the inhabitants.

The arch (plate No. 7), connecting the small sepulchral chapel, now called the Norbury Pew, with the nave, has been decorated to correspond with those opposite. In Manning and Bray's History of Surrey (vol. ii. p. 650) the following note appears: "8 Edward 2^d 1315. William Husee held of Gilbert Earl of Clare and Glocester Norbury in Mikelham, by the service of half a knights fee, value 10£ p^r ann. Esc. 8 Edw^d 2^d n. 68.—26 Nov^r 1326. he had licence to hear divine service *in his chapel* at Mickleham and at Wolkenstede. (Bishop of Winchester's Register, Stratford 20. b.)"—This pew or chapel, judging from the style of its architecture, was attached to the Church at a period long after its original foundation. At the east end is a window (plate No. 13) containing some ancient stained glass; on each side of which is a niche with a handsome stone canopy. (See the frontispiece). The altar tomb depicted in the frontispiece is on the north side of this chapel, enriched in front¹⁸ with three quatre feuilles containing shields. The first is defaced, but it appears to be 1 and 4—3 heads—2 and 3 arg. a chev. qu—the second, a woman's head coupē crowned; the third, a man on horseback. Above the tomb are two small brass figures, a man and woman; he in a citizen's gown, with long hair combed straight; she has a long headdress hanging down her back, a rosary at her girdle. Between them is a shield, on which is a woman's head coupē, a crown on her head, a red cloth behind it, straight hair: on a scroll issuing from the man's mouth, Dⁿe Deus miserere sup' animab's: on another from the woman's, Ih's xp's miserere sup' animab's. The following is the inscription:—



Here lyth the body of Wylliam Wyddowsoun, cytizein and mercer of London, and of y parych chyrch of Mekyllham late patorne, and allsoo here lythe y' body of Jone hys wyfe, the wych dysseyd the xxvij day of Septe'byr the vth yere of Kyng Hary the 8th—on whoys soullys God have mercy. Ame'.

The plate No. 7 exhibits the arch to the Norbury Pew, with the tomb described above in the distance. It is probable the altar was originally at the east end of this chapel, and that the niches contained figures of saints. The fronts of the new pews are shown in the plate.

¹⁸ Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii. p. 659.

The inside of the ancient roof was boarded and divided into pannels by moulded ribs, with bosses at each intersection. In constructing the new roof the same style of finishing has been preserved. The whole of the wood work throughout the church is painted in imitation of dark oak, in two shades, the mouldings being darker than the flat surfaces. The bosses in the ceiling are gilt, and the effect when the sun shines is extremely rich. The plates Nos. 5 and 6 show the form of the roofing. It may be observed that the voice of the minister is heard particularly well in all parts of the church in consequence of this boarding.

The roof is formed into four bays or compartments by tyebeams. These in the original roof were rude pieces of timber, not even squared. In the present, flat arches have been formed under them, springing from octangular corbels in the style of the pendants at Oxford Cathedral, with quatre feuilles in the spandrils. The sides of the tyebeams are enriched with small pannels surmounted by a cornice moulding and feuillages, corresponding with the caps to the pendants in Oxford Cathedral. The double billet enrichment is placed at the springing of the roof from the upright of the walls, as in the ancient church (plate No. 5).

The fronts of the gallery are decorated with the interlaced Norman arches upon cylinders. The organ screen is shown in plate No. 11, and that separating the nave from the chancel in plate No. 10.

In order to afford the required accommodation without any external additional building, the lower part of the tower has been fitted up with free seats, from whence an enclosed stair ascends to a gallery appropriated to the children of the Sunday school. An arch has been formed in the tower, affording a good view from this gallery into the church.

The chancel was originally fitted up with large square pews; these have been removed, and stalls introduced in the cathedral style, affording considerable space in approaching the altar, and much space has been gained by this arrangement. The plate No. 16 is a geometrical elevation of the altar itself, the chairs (made for the occasion) having been presented by the Rector¹⁹. The table is covered with crimson velvet, and the centre pannel is painted by Willement, with a glory and a dove descending, upon a rich ground in imitation of velvet. The subject in the window is a design by Willement, proposed to be executed in stained glass.

The church contains three hundred and thirty-six persons, of whom one hundred

¹⁹ The Rev. Alfred Burmester.

and nineteen are in free seats. The society for promoting the enlargement and building of churches liberally gave one hundred and fifty pounds towards the repair. Previous to the alteration two hundred and four persons only could be accommodated, of whom fifty were in free seats. It is needless to expatiate upon the advantages arising to the poor and to the established religion, by thus affording them the means of being present at public worship. If the parish church be insufficient to receive the population (and it is only necessary to read the three reports from the Church Building Society, printed by order of the House of Commons, to prove how lamentably the country is still in want of Churches), it is not surprising that meeting-houses increase in every direction and that they are filled.

Previous to the late alteration, the nave was disfigured by large square gallery pews, on a level with, and very near the pulpit. It is time to clear these excrescences from our venerable edifices, most of which are defaced by the churchwarden of the day, who is too often suffered to create huge packing boxes in utter disregard for the sacred building he is injuring, frequently cutting away capitals and other projections merely for the purpose of introducing these unsightly protuberances. How often it happens that the wooden tables on which the decalogue &c. are inscribed, conceal "exquisite specimens of some peculiar style and age." A more correct taste is, however, "now diffusing itself among many who are ambitious of gaining general information."

In lowering the ground opposite the northern door, two ancient tombs were discovered (plate No. 19), with a legend round each in the Longobardic character, neatly chiseled in a hollow on the edges of the stone. The length of No. 1 is six feet nine inches; breadth at the head two feet seven inches; and at the foot one foot six inches. The length of No. 2 is six feet five inches; breadth at the head two feet three inches; and at the foot one foot five inches. They are each six inches in thickness; the upper surfaces injured by time as exhibited in the plate, the foot of a cross only appearing on each. With a view to the future preservation of these ancient monuments, they are now placed in the porch, and raised upon brickwork so as to form stone seats. The interior of this porch is explained in the plate No. 12, the ceiling formed into pannels in the style of the church.

The tower has two buttresses on each angle of very considerable projection, being additions to the ancient structure. The upper part is considerably disfigured by an ugly and singularly formed roof.

The total expenditure arising from the alterations amounts to the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty-four pounds; and upon comparing this with the following list extracted from the reports of the Church Building Society to the House of Commons, it appears that it has been effected for a comparatively small sum. Indeed, with the exception of Oswestry in Shropshire, and Nuneaton in Warwickshire, the expenditure is considerably under any other, and it is a satisfactory proof that a church may be built in the Anglo Norman style of architecture, for a sum not exceeding the expense of a modern structure. In this instance also much ornament has been introduced. The list is confined to those churches where the accommodation does not exceed one thousand persons²⁰.

		Total Accommodation.	Expenditure.		
			£.	s.	d.
Nuneaton	Warwick .	614	2252	0	0
Oswestry	Salop . . .	400	300	0	0
Ashton Erdington . . .	Warwick .	675	5657	0	0
Edmonton	Middlesex .	550	3500	0	0
Hawarden	Flint . . .	740	4000	0	0
Layland Hoghton . . .	Lancashire .	447	2355	0	0
Christchurch	Hants . . .	507	2800	0	0
Dewsbury Moor	York . . .	600	4500	0	0
Dewsbury Earles Heaton	York . . .	600	5800	0	0

It may be objected that Mickleham Church has not been totally rebuilt; this is true, but the alteration has amounted so nearly to an absolute rebuilding, that the saving is inconsiderable. . The liberality of the Rector, in fitting up his chancel at a considerable expense, enabled me to perfect my design, which must otherwise have remained incomplete; and I must here acknowledge the great assistance I received at his hands in conquering many difficulties opposing the progress of the work. His kind atten-

²⁰ It must be observed that this list has reference only to the monies advanced by the society in consideration of the efforts made by the different parishes; and that the total expenditure in point of fact may be presumed to have considerably exceeded in every instance the sums here stated. The *total* expenditure at Mickleham only amounts to two thousand two hundred and fifty-four pounds, as stated above.

tion rendered that labour pleasant which would otherwise have become toilsome and vexatious. The love for antiquarian pursuits which produced this feeling cannot be too highly valued, and it is gratifying to make this acknowledgment where it is so much due.

That Mickleham was part of the vast estates of the Bishop of Baieux is proved by the following quotation from Domesday Book.

"In Copthorn Hundred Tab. 5.

"Nigell holds of the Bishop (of Baieux) Micleham. Ainsfric held it of King Edward²¹. Then and now it is rated for 5 hides (500 acres). The arable consists of 4 carrucates (400 acres). In demense 2 carrucates & 4 villans, & 4 bordars & 2 villans in gross. *There is a church* & two acres of meadow. The wood yields 3 hogs. In the time of King Edward it was worth 3£ (£180), afterwards 50s. (£150) now 4£ (£240.)

"Hugh de Port holds of the Bishop, Berge. Three free men held it, & could go where they pleased. Then it was taxed for 5 hides (500 acres), now for two hides & a half. Hugh holds these four manors for one manor. It is valued in Waleton Hundred.

"Oswald holds of Richard (de Tonbrige) Michelham. The same held it of King Edward. Then it was rated for 5 hides (500 acres), now for 2 hides (200 acres). The arable land consists of 5 carrucates (500 acres). In demense there is 1 carrucate, & 8 villans & 6 bordars, with 4 carrucates. There are two villans in gross, & one acre of meadow, & one hog of the pannage of the wood. In the time of King Edward it was worth 100 shillings (£300), now 6£ (£360)."

This document is satisfactory, because it proves that at the time of the general survey (1081—1086), *there was a church at Mickleham*; and as it refers to King Edward, the probability is, that it then had been some time in existence, as we know this style of building was in use before the conquest. The following quotation from Hume will serve to show the great power of the bishop alluded to.

"Odo, Bishop of Baieux, the king's uterine brother, whom he had created Earl of Kent, and whom he had intrusted with a great share of power during his whole reign²², had amassed immense riches; and, agreeable to the usual progress of human

²¹ Edward the elder ascended the throne, 901; and died, 925. Edward the Confessor ascended the throne, 1041; and died, 1066.

²² Order. Vital. p. 522. Frag. de Gal. Conq. p. 29.

wishes, he began to regard his present acquisitions but as a step to farther grandeur. He had formed the chimerical project of buying the papacy; and although Gregory, the present pope, was not of very advanced years, the prelate had confided so much in the predictions of an astrologer, that he made certain account of the pontiff's death, and of attaining, by his intrigues and money, that envied state of greatness²³. He resolved, therefore, to transmit all his riches to Italy, and had persuaded many considerable barons, and among the rest, Hugh, Earl of Chester, to take the same course, in hopes that when he should mount the papal throne, he would bestow on them more considerable establishments in that country²⁴. The king, from whom all these projects had been carefully concealed, at last got intelligence of the design, and ordered Odo to be arrested. His officers, respecting the immunities to which the ecclesiastics now pretended, scrupled to execute the command, till the king himself was obliged to seize him; and when Odo insisted that he was a prelate, and exempt from all temporal jurisdiction, William replied, that he arrested him, not as Bishop of Baieux, but as Earl of Kent²⁵. He was sent prisoner into Normandy, and notwithstanding all the remonstrances and menaces of Gregory, was detained in custody during the remainder of this reign²⁶. (Hume, vol. i. p. 198.)

It is stated in Dugdale, Bar. i. 22, that Odo was possessed of more than four hundred lordships in different countries, and promoted to the office of lord chief justice of the realm. "He died at Palermo, and was buried in the chapel of our Lady there, A. D. 1096."

The foregoing authority from Doomsday Book, together with the previous observations upon the form and mouldings of the church, comparing it with others where the age is ascertained, allows me reason to suppose that the building was erected about the time of the conquest, or perhaps some few years earlier. The research has been satisfactory; and, I hope, may not prove altogether useless.

P. F. R.

²³ Order. Vital. p. 646. Frag de Gal. Conq. p. 29.

²⁴ Order. Vital. p. 646. Frag. de Gal. Conq. p. 29.

²⁵ Chron. Abb. St. Petri de Burgo, p. 51. W. Malmes. p. 120.

²⁶ Order. Vital. p. 647. H. Hunt, p. 370.

The following EXTRACT from MANNING AND BRAY'S HISTORY OF SURREY is here inserted, with the kind permission of its erudite Compiler.

ON a plate of brass, upon a gravestone at the entrance of the chancel, was the following, preserved by Aubrey, now lost.—Here lyeth buried under this stone the body of John Stydolf Esq^r, which deceased the 8 day of May, in the yere of our Lord a thousand five hundred seventy-syx.

Inveni portum, spes et fortuna, valete!
 Nil mihi vobiscum, ludite nunc alios.
 Quocunque ingreditur, sequitur mors corporis umbram.

A shield of arms remains, viz: a chevron between 3 . . . impaling or, a chief 2 lions passant, and below or, a cross vert:

In the chancel, on a marble gravestone:—Here lyeth the body of Mary the Lady Stydolfe, wife of Sir Francis Stydolfe Knight, and eldest daughter of Sir James Altham Knight, late one of y^e Barons of his Ma'ties Exchequer. Shee departed this lyfe the 6 day of June a'o D'ni 1636. Arms. Argent on a chief sa. 2 wolf's heads erased or. Stydolf. 2 gu. 2 lions passant or. Wimbledon. 3 arg. a chev. az. between 3 eagles displayed sa. Hawley 4 or. a cross vert, Hussey, as anciently borne.

On another marble, north of the former.—Here lyeth interred the body of Sir Francis Stydolfe Knight, who departed this life on the 12 day of March an'o D'ni 1655, aged 75 years. Arms. quarterly 1 Stydolf as above; 2 Hawley, as above; 3 barry of six ermine and gules, Hussey—4 or, a cross vert, Hussey as anciently borne.

On a black marble gravestone.—Siste paululùm, viator—Est quod in re'tuam obiter dicat. En tibi et meæ et tuæ mortalitatis speculum luculentum etia' in sepulchri silentio loquax. In læta' nempè resurrectione' repositus tristis pulvis Thomæ Stodolfi, Norburiensis armigeri, hæredis (dum vixit) Francisci Stidolfi militis multùm celebrati. Agnosce et imitare j'vene' affatu mite', humilem, sincerum, genii ingeniiue blandi, comis et amabilis. Atavis edit's erat antiquis, et nobili prosapiâ oriundus. At (heu) mortis parcaru' q; p'cere nesciaru', inexorabili impetu surreptus. In ipso quòque dulcis inventæ et grandis spei flore succisus. (Quodque dolendum magis) Rosa

hæc malignâ pustularu' lividitate co'tacta exaruit. Mœst's itaque et mœrens frater ipsius Richardus Stydolfus armiger cui justa ejus piè et solennitèr exequi nimis crudelia negarunt fata nupî'e ex ipsis oceani mortis morbiq, ejusde' faucibus appulsis (Deo favente) in charissimi fratris sui memoria' hoc fraterni nec unqua' intermorituri amoris monumentum dedicat, dicat, consecrat. Obiit 21^o die Junii, an^o D'ni 1652, ætatis suæ 25 plus minus.

On another, given by Aubrey.—Here lyeth the body of the Right Honorable Elizabeth Lady Byron, eldest daughter of Sir George Stonehouse of Radley in the County of Berks, Bart. wife of Sir Richard Stydolph of Norbury Knt. & Bart. & late wife of Richard¹ Lord Byron, Baron of Rochdale, deceased. She departed this life on the 28th of December, in the year of our Lord 1703, ætatis suæ 77.

On another.—Here lyeth interred the body of Sir Richard Stydolfè Knt. & Bart. who departed this life on the 13th day of February, anno D'ni 1676.

On another.—Here lies interred the body of Thomas Traps, Esq^{re}, son of Edward Traps, Esq^r by Elenor daughter of Sir Francis Stedolfè of Norbury. He was last heir male of y^e collateral line of Traps in y^e County of Yorke which came over with y^e Conqueror. He died y^e 18th of Feb. 1709, aged 63 years.

The three following are given by Aubrey, but not now found.

Memoriæ sacrum Dominæ Janæ Onslow filie Francisci Stydolfè equitis aurati, tertiæ uxoris maritus tertius, hoc marmor incidi curavit Joannes Amherst armiger, non minùs amoris monumentum quam doloris. Primo viro Henrico Yates armigero binam peperit prolem, Elizabetham et Henricum. Secundo Henrico Onslow equiti aurato, bis binam, quorum supersunt Ricardus et Anna. Tertio se dedit castosque amores adeòque se familiæ Amherstianæ totam inseruit, ut se Viro, natam Viri filio.

On another. Here lyeth the body of the Right Honourable Anne Lady Astley, late wife of Isaac Lord Astley Baron of Reading, deceased, and third daughter of Sir Francis Stydolfè of Norbury in the County of Surrey, Knt. She departed this life on Monday the sixth of July, MDCLXXIII².

On the north side of the chancel on a black marble.—Joannes Amherst armiger Honorabilis Hospitii Graciensis Socius et Lector anno MDCLXIX, reli-

¹ The peerage says, she was second wife of William Lord Byron, who died in 1695, and who was son of Richard Lord Byron.

² There are two mistakes in the inscription thus given:—Lord Astley's name was Jacob, and she died in 1694, in which year her will was proved, being dated in July, 1691.

gionis ecclesiæ patriæque amans. Obiit quarto Maii anno salutis MDCXCI, ætatis LXXI.

On another marble gravestone. Beatorum resurrectionem expectando jacet hic Gulielmus Wall interioris Templi London gen. (filius natu maximus Moysis Wall S. S. Theologiæ professoris) qui vixit Dei et Xpianæ fidei cultor devotissimus, de cæteris non sollicitus; vitam pro morte com'utavit 3^a die Jan. 1654.

On a black marble gravestone north side of the altar.—Here lyeth interred the body of Elizabeth wife of Samuel Wall, Gent. and daughter of Humphrey Scott, Esq^r, who departed this life the 14th day of Aprill, 1666.

On a little marble under the south window of the chancel.—Thomason, third son of John Hayne, citizen fishmonger of London, by An his wife (daughter & coheir of Edward Thomason, Gent. servant to King James) dyed Mar. 28, 1655. & Bona their 5th daughter dyed Nov^r 8, 1652.

Ere sin they could, to heaven whilst innocent
God called them hence, why then should friends lament?

On the south side of the altar on a black marble gravestone.—Hic eodem sepulchro conditi jacent par charissimum Augustinus et Philippa, liberi natu minimi Johannis Bonwicke S. T. B. et Dorotheæ uxoris, quorum ille in cœlum cursum maturavit festo S. Johan. Bapt. A. D. MDCLXXXIII. Hæc autem tam dilecti fratris desiderio contabescens post quinquennium postridie ejusdem festi in amplexus ejus ruebat A. D. MDCLXXXVIII.

Parce pias animas nimio violare dolore;
Non poscit lacrymas ille, vel illa, tuas.
Quin potiùs gravidis quantus fluat humor ocellis,
In tua, si sapias, crimina totus eat.

On another.—Hic positæ sunt reliquiæ Johannis Bonwicke, S. T. B. et istius Ecclesiæ per annos XXIX Rectoris, qui natus est III^o Nov^r MDCXXII. sepultus III Nov. MDCXCVIII, et conjugis Dorotheæ quæ obiit IX Feb. an. æt. XC. Sal. MDCCXI.

On another.—H. S. E.—Benjamin Bonwicke L. L. B. Collegii S. Joh. Bapt. Oxon. Socius et filius Johannis Bonwicke istius Ecclesiæ Rectoris ex Dorotheâ conjuge. Vir summo ingenio, judicio pari, at modestia pene nimia, cujus mores suavissimos omnes quibus notus erat jam maximè desiderant; hunc sævus variolarum morbus nobis omnibus præripuit, et Deo suo reddidit, quem semper quantum humanitas patiatur,

religione non querula et muliebri sed tacita et mascula coluerat. Abi, quisquis es, et scito te paritur mortalem. Obiit A. D. III Idus Decembres MDCLXXXVII.

On a black marble gravestone in the middle aisle.—Here lyeth the body of Peter de la Hay, Esq^r, eldest Yeoman of his Majesty's Confectionary Office, who departed this life the 10th day of December, anno Dom. 1684, aged about sixty fowre years.

On another.—Here lyeth the body of Thomas Tooth, Yeoman of his Majesty's Scullery, who deceased this life ye 11th of May 1685, aged 79, and Elizabeth his wife.

Against the south wall in the chancel is a white marble tablet between two pilasters of yellow marble with white borders, supporting a pediment of white marble. The two first lines of the inscription are nearly obliterated.—Mrs. Philippa Walton, daughter and coheirress of John Bouchier M. D. relict of William Walton late of London, merchant, worthy of and happy in her tender affection; his early death left her a young & mournful widow, charged with the care of her helpless infants, of whom six sons and three daughters survived to comfort the life, and lament the death of their excellent & amiable parent, who after having secured & improved their property by her application & address, & having formed their minds by her instruction & example, retired from the hurry of active life to end her days in piety & peace. She died in calm & christian serenity on the 7th day of December, 1749, in the 74th year of her age, & is interred near this place.

In the church yard near the steeple, on a stone tomb.—Here lyeth the body of Dame Philippe Browne, widow & relict of Sir Adam Browne late of Betchworth Castle, Bart. who died on the 20th day of May anno. Dom. 1701, aged 77.

Here lies also the body of Margaret Cooper beloved niece of the said Dame Philippa, who dyed the 31st of March, 1704.

On a tombstone on the south side of the tower.—In this vault lieth the body of Mrs. Eleanor Rogers, the excellent wife of John Rogers of this parish, who departed this life the 16th day of August, 1798, aged 55 years.—Also the body of the said John Rogers, who departed this life the 22^d day of December, 1803, aged 64 years.

On a large tombstone on the south side of the church.—Sacred to the memory of Mary Jenkinson, the wife of David Jenkinson, of Juniper Hall at Mickleham in this County, Esq^r, who after 24 years uniform attention to all conjugal duties, and the practice of every social virtue, calmly resigned her soul to the Author of all nature on the 16 day of October, 1785, in the 51st year of her age. Also the body of David Jenkinson, Esq^r, who died July 20, 1799, aged 67 years. On the other side of the

stone.—In memory of David Philip Jenkinson, Esq^r, son of David and Mary Jenkinson, who departed this life March 22, 1803, aged 36 years.

On a gravestone.—To the memory of M^r Martha Cowley, relict of the late Rev^d Francis Lawrence Cowley. She departed this life on the 21st of August, 1785, in the 70th year of her age. Go and do thou likewise.

The register of burials begins 1549, and of baptisms 1549; and during the usurpation is very defective. In it are entries of money collected for repairing St. Paul's Church in London, in 1633 and in 1637: the amount of the former 3s. 7d. of the latter 7d. But in 1678 there was collected towards rebuilding it £51 15s. 3d. In 1681, 10s. 8d. was collected for rebuilding (as it is expressed) the Parish Church of St. Alban's. In 1675 a man and his wife, with their three sons, and the wife of another man, were denounced excommunicated; the cause is not assigned. The last woman was absolved in 1678.—5th Mar. 1632, Moses Wall the Rector, on certificate of Lawrence Wrichte, fellow of the College of Physicians, London, of the unhealthie body of the right worshipful the Ladie Stydolf, did in the presence of the churchwarden grant her licence to eat flesh in Lent & on fish days.

1st November, 28th Elizabeth, 1586, Richard Woodstock granted to the churchwardens & their successors five shillings a year for ever towards repair of this church, & to be applied to no other use, to be issuing out of two acres & one rood of land called Colyvers, lying in the common field of Mycklam near Styckel Pool³.

Patrons.	Rectors, Incumbents.	Institution.
John de Mikelham . . .	William	in 30, 31 Henry III ⁴ .
	William de Candever . . .	18 Mar. 1308-9 ⁵ .

Sand. 5 Aug. 1316. Asser. 12 Apr. 1323 inclusive, lost.

John de Mickelham . . .	Edward de St Clement . . .	{ was Rect. 19 Mar. 1323-4, di. 1327 ⁶ .
	Henry Parent	6 th Aug. 1327 ⁷ .
John de Mickleham Jun ^r } son of John de M. . . . }	Robert de Pernicote . . .	{ 12 July, 1345 ⁸ , living 16 Dec. 1348 ⁹ .

Edindon, 1345—1366 lost.

³ From the deed.

⁶ Stratf. 186. a. 199. b. 33. b.

⁸ Idem.

⁴ Prynne's Records, I. 101.

⁷ Stratf. 102. b. Had. Ashted in 1321, res. 1345. Orl. 11. 107. a.

⁹ Edind. 11. 19. a.

⁵ Woodl. 11. b.

Patrons.	Rectors, Incumbents.	Institution.
	Roger de Shutlingdon . . .	res. 1369 ¹⁰ .
Prior and Convent of Reygate	Simon de Suavesoy . . .	6 July, 1369 ¹¹ .
Prior and Convent of Reygate	Henry Merston	16 June, 1371 ¹² .
	Robert Browe or Brough . .	res. 1387 ¹³ .
Prior and Convent of Reygate	{ Robert Spaldyng de Bo- } { tormont }	23 June, 1387, liv. 1392 ¹⁴ .
Beauf. 1415—1446 lost.		
	William Hosyer	died 1465 ¹⁵ .
Laurence Downe	Thomas Rouke, A. M. . . .	6 May, 1465 ¹⁶ .
William Wydewson . . .	Richard Symson	1 Mar. 1491-2 ¹⁷ .
Langton 1492—1500 lost.		
	Will ^m Hamsthwayte	res. 1502 ¹⁸ .
John Mordaunt, Esq ^r . .	George Michell	12 May, 1502 ¹⁹ .
John Lord Mordaunt, son } of the above }	William Mowford	14 Feb. 1507 ²⁰ .
The same	John Crosse	31 Oct ^r 1513 ²¹ .
	William Hemmynge	{ was Rector 1520 ²² and 1534 ²³ .
William Lord Howard . .	{ Richard Ellis, or as he } { spelt it himself, Elys . }	9 July, 1562 ²⁴ .
Sir Will ^m Gardener of Lag- } ham, a Trustee }	Moses Wall, B. A.	3 June, 1613 ²⁵ .

Register 1616—1628 lost.

¹⁰ Res. on exchange for Haddon Linc. dioc. Winch. i. 15. b.¹¹ Idem. res. 1371. Idem. 41. a.¹² Idem.¹³ In exchange for Watlington. dioc. Linc. Idem. 176. b.¹⁴ Idem.¹⁵ Wainfl. I. 141. a. —¹⁶ Idem. Died 1491. Courtn. 43. a.¹⁷ Idem.¹⁸ Fox 5. a.¹⁹ Fox, i. 5. a. res. 1507, in exchange for Puttenham. Id. ii. a.²⁰ Idem. He resigned Puttenham on taking this—he died 15th Oct. 1513, monum. Buried at Streatham. Rawlinson calls him Mowsorth.²¹ Fox, iii. 44. a.²² Lease from Sir John Mordaunt.²³ Fox, v. 172. a.²⁴ Horn. 6. a. died 1613—Bils. 38. a. He was presented on the deprivation of his predecessor; the cause is not assigned in the Register.²⁵ Idem.

Patrons.	Rectors, Incumbents.	Institutions.
The King—Elizabeth Countess of Peterborough not having sued out her Li-very of the Advowson. }	John Nelson, M. A. . . .	3 Jan. 1636—7 ²⁶ .
Register 1643—1664, lost.		
	William Hill, mentioned in the Parish Register.	
	Francis Maude	7 Dec. 1644 ²⁷ , died 1669 ²⁸ .
Elizabeth Countess Dowr of Peterborough . . . }	John Bonwicke, B. D. . .	23 June, 1669 ²⁹ .
Sir John Parsons	Henry Lodge	26 Nov. 1698 ³⁰ .
Thomas Walton of London, Merchant, hac vice . . }	Philip Walton	6 Feb. 1744-5 ³¹ .
Sir John Hind Cotton . .	Tho' Roger Filewood . .	9 May, 1771 ³² .
Lady Talbot	Gerrard Andrewes, M. A. now D. D.	25 Nov. 1800.
	Becoming vacant by his collation to the Rectory of St. James's, 10 Aug. 1802, he was again presented thereto and instituted . .	7 Sept., 1802.
	Installed Dean of Canterbury on the 24 th day of Nov ^r , 1809, and resigned the Rectory of Mickleham Lady Day, 1813	
	Alfred Burmester . . .	{ 17 th April, 1813, and in- ducted May 28, 1813.

²⁶ Curl. 35. b. He was turned out by the House of Commons, 1643.

²⁷ Parish Register Book.

²⁸ Morl. 25.

²⁹ Idem. Died 3^d Nov^r, 1698, monument. He was also Rector of Newdegate.

³⁰ Mews. Archd. Reg. died 1744. Hoadl. and Archd.

³¹ Hoadl. He was Prebendary of Winchester, 23 July, 1756. Had a dispensation to hold Dorking with Mickleham, 7 Mar. 1744-5, but resigned it in 1766, and had a dispensation to hold Alton with Mickleham, and another to hold Odiham with Mickleham.

³² He had Dunsfold also.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS TO MICKLEHAM, AS RETURNED TO
PARLIAMENT, 1786.

Name of the person who gave the cha- rity, and how and when given.	Whether in Land or Money, and for what purpose given.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in money.	Annual pro- duce.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Unknown	{ One acre and half of com- mon field land for the use of the poor }	The Church- wardens.	0 10 0
— Smith, Esq. by will	{ In money—the poor not receiving parish pay . . }	Trustees	4 9 0
				£ 4 19 0

THOMAS ROGER FILEWOOD, *Rector*.
WILLIAM BERRY, *Churchwarden*.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ATCHIEVEMENTS.

(SEE PLATE 18.)

No. 1. The Arms and Crest of the Stydolf family.

1st Quarter. Arg^t on a chief sa: 2 wolves' heads erased or: being the proper arms of Stydolf.

2^d ——— Gules, 2 lions passant or. Wimbleton.

3^d ——— Arg^t a chevron az: between 3 eagles displayed sa. Hawley.

4th ——— or: a cross vert. Hussey.

No. 2. The Funeral Atchievement of Wm. Lock, Esq^r, who died, according to the inscription on his monument, on the 5th of October, 1810, aged 78.

The arms are: Per fess or and az: a pale & 3 hawks, with wings endorsed, counterchanged.

On an escutcheon of Pretence, quarterly, 1st & 4th arg^t: on a chevron az: inter 3 ears of wheat pp: 3 mullets or. 2^d & 3^d gules, a lion rampant or: on a chief az: a crescent inter 2 mullets argent.

Crest, on a wreath, a hawk with wings endorsed or. holding in his beak a padlock of the last.

These Arms and Crest were granted July 5. 2^d Ph: & Mary.

No. 3. A funeral Atchievement for a Widower, which did hang in the Nave, where was also One for his Lady.

Arms: Argent a chevron inter 3 stags trippant sa. armed or: impaling, sable on a fess embattled inter 3 goats passant arg^t: 3 pellets.

Crest: on a wreath a stag trippant sa: bezantée; armed and ducally collared or.

No. 4. A Funeral Atchievement also in the Nave for a Man, leaving his Widow surviving.

Arms: Or. 2 lions passant gardant sable; on a chief azure, 3 covered cups or. impaling or; an eagle displayed sable.

Crest: on a wreath a lion's paw erect proper, holding a covered cup or.

No. 5. A funeral Atchievement for a married Man, his Widow surviving.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, a chevron inter 3 crosses patée gules. 2^d and 3^d, per fess arg^t and sa: a fess embattled inter 3 falcons, close, all counter-changed.

An Escutcheon of Pretence, quarterly:

1st and 4th sable a lion rampant or.

2^d and 3^d gules a chevron inter 3 pheons or.

Crest: on a wreath, a cross patée gules, crowned with an eastern crown or.

Motto: Mieux être que paroître.

No. 6. From the gravestone of Thomas Trapps, Esq^r who died 18 Feb^r 1709, æt. 63.

Arms: Argent 3 galtraps 2 and 1 sable.

Crest: A demi man in armour, holding in his hand a spear all proper.

No. 7. On a Funeral Atchievement for Mary, Wife of David Jenkinson, Esq^r, of

Juniper Hall, Mickleham. She died 10 Oct', 1785, aged 58. He died 20 July, 1799, aged 67.

Arms: Azure, a fess wavy argent, in chief 3 estoiles or, impaling, argent on a fess gules, inter 3 peacocks proper, a lion passant or inter 2 combs of the first.

No. 8. The Shield remaining between the Figures on the Tomb of Widdowsoun. (*Vide title*). They are the arms of the Mercer's Company of London, of which the Inscription informs us he was a Member.

The arms are thus blazoned :

Gules, a demi virgin couped below the shoulders, issuing from clouds, all proper: vested or, crowned of the last, her hair dishevelled, and wreathed round the temple with roses of the second, all within an orle of clouds proper.

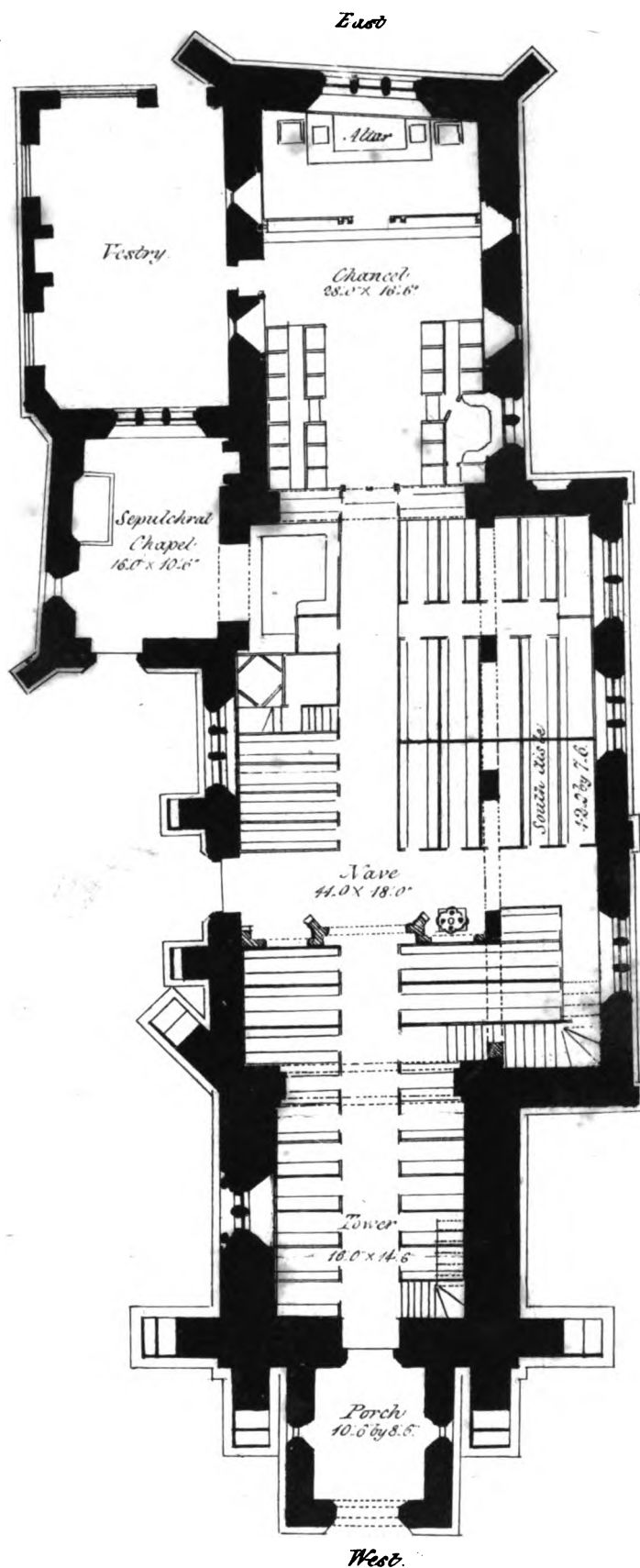
These arms were again confirmed to the Mercer's Company by Henry S^t George Richmond, Herald, 1634.

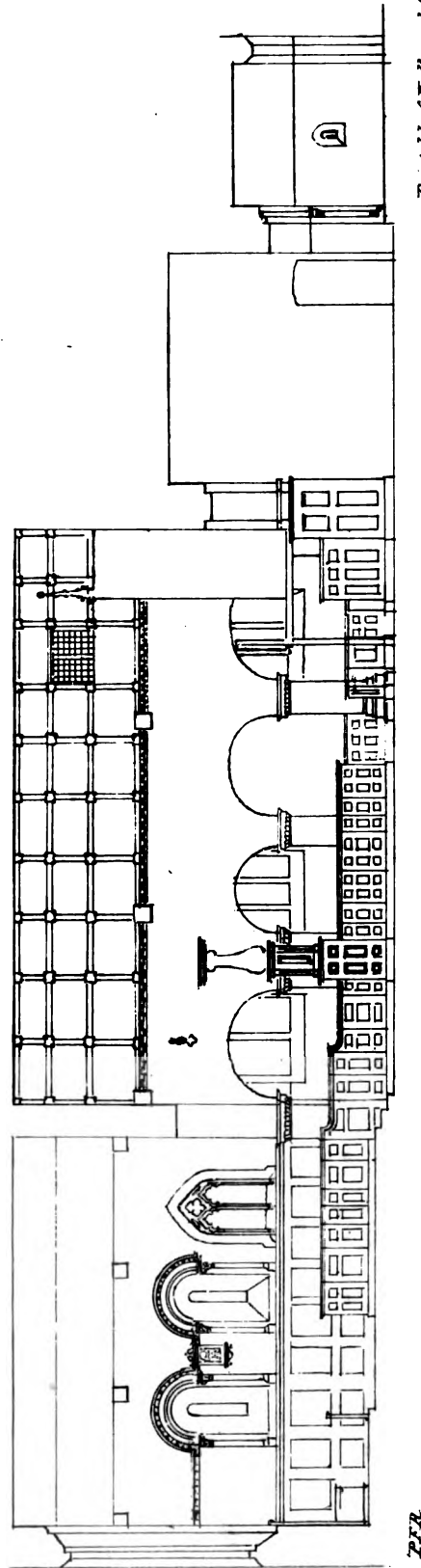
No. 9. From a flat Stone in the Chancel, inscribed to Benj. Bonwicke, LL. B. fil: Joh: Bonwicke istius Eccl: Rectoris ob: 3 ides decemb. 1686.

Arms: Chequy or and sable, on a chief gules, 2 estoiles or a martlet for difference.

The crest to these (but not inserted on the stone) was a lion's head erased gules charged with an estoile or, a martlet for difference.

FINIS.





SECTION FROM EAST TO WEST OF THE CHURCH.

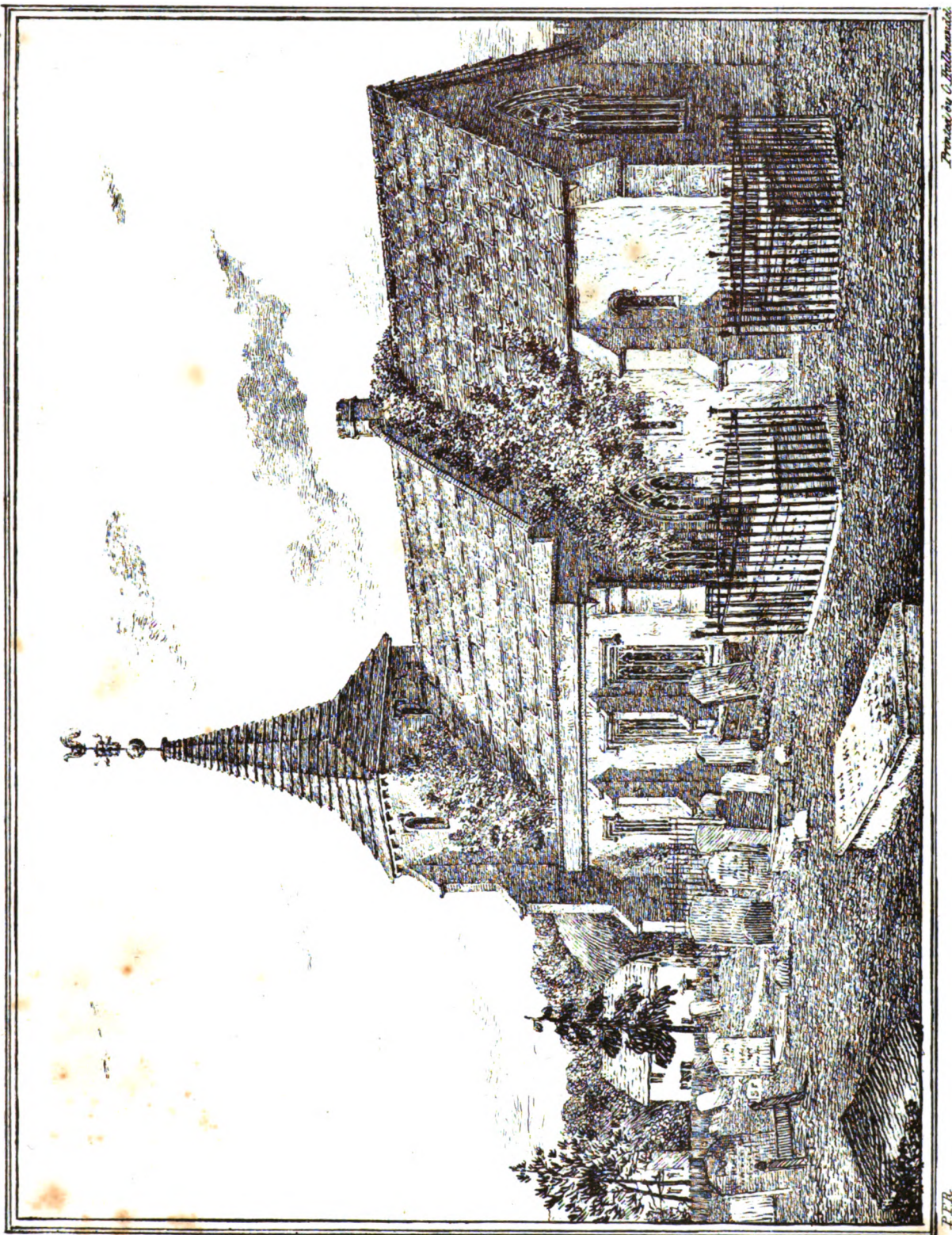
As it was, previous to the Alteration in 1823



J. H. Smith

Printed by C. Hallman

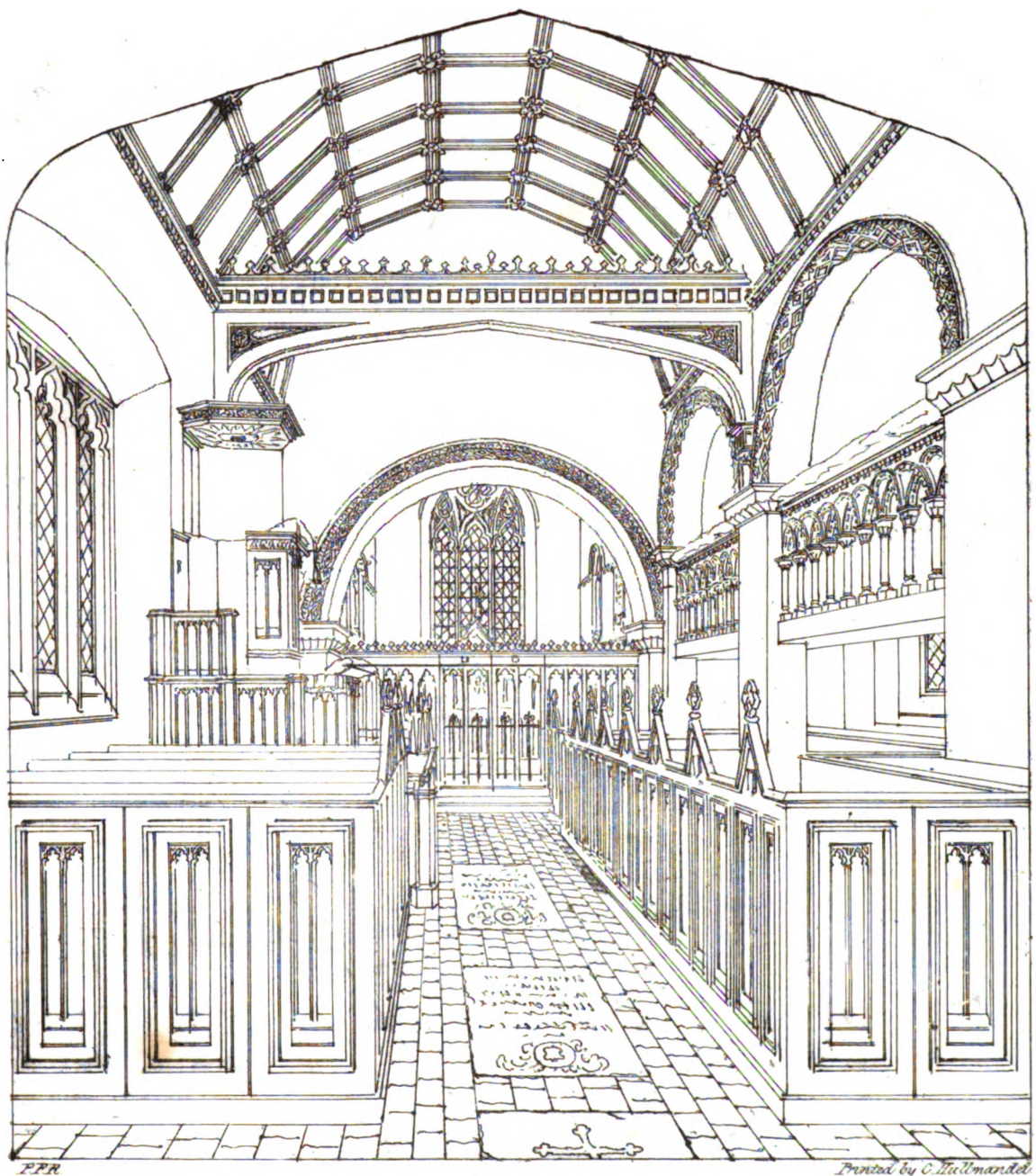
NORTH WEST VIEW.



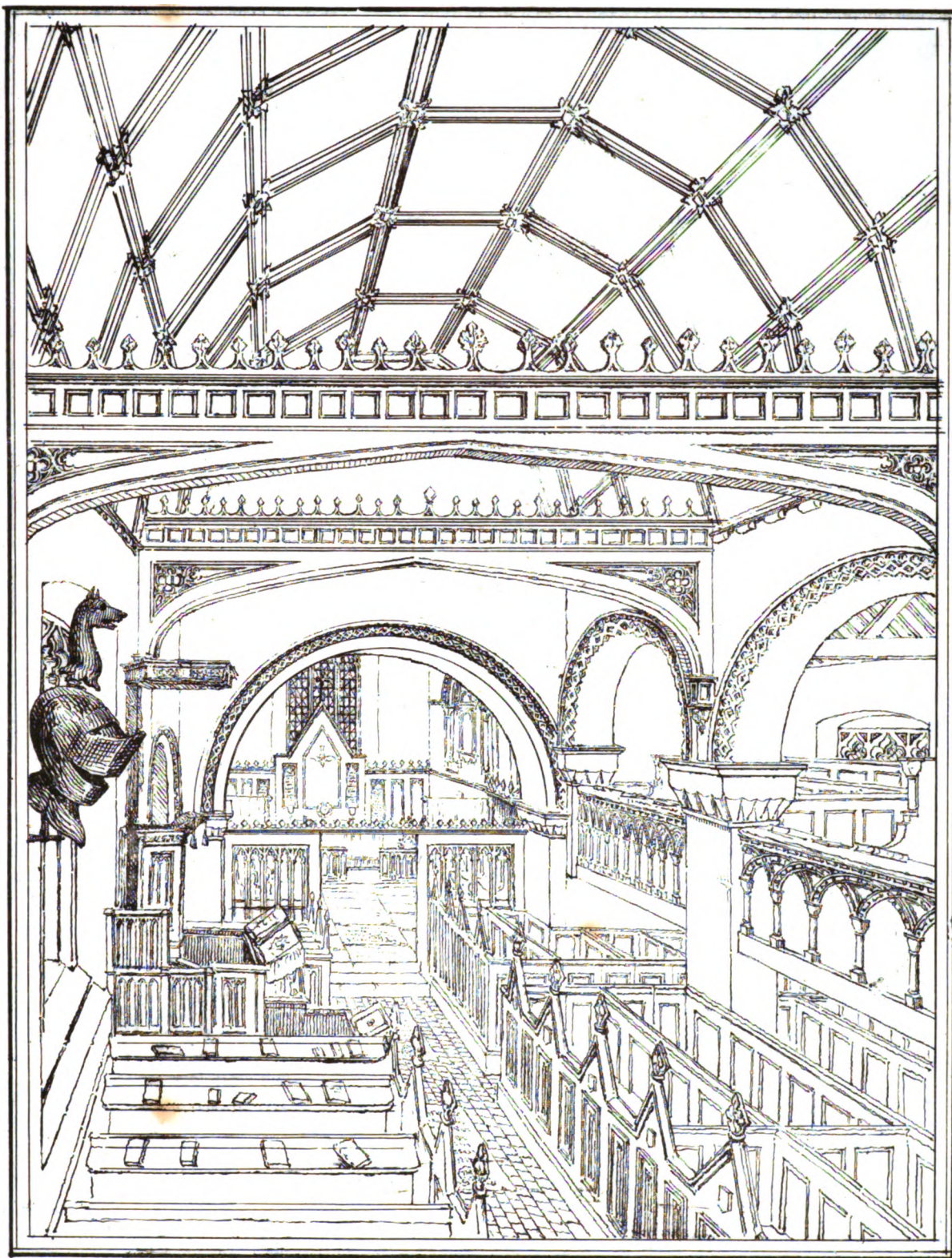
SOUTH EAST VIEW.

Printed by C. H. Mortimer.

F.R.



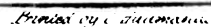
VIEW LOOKING EAST .
Taken within the Organ Screen



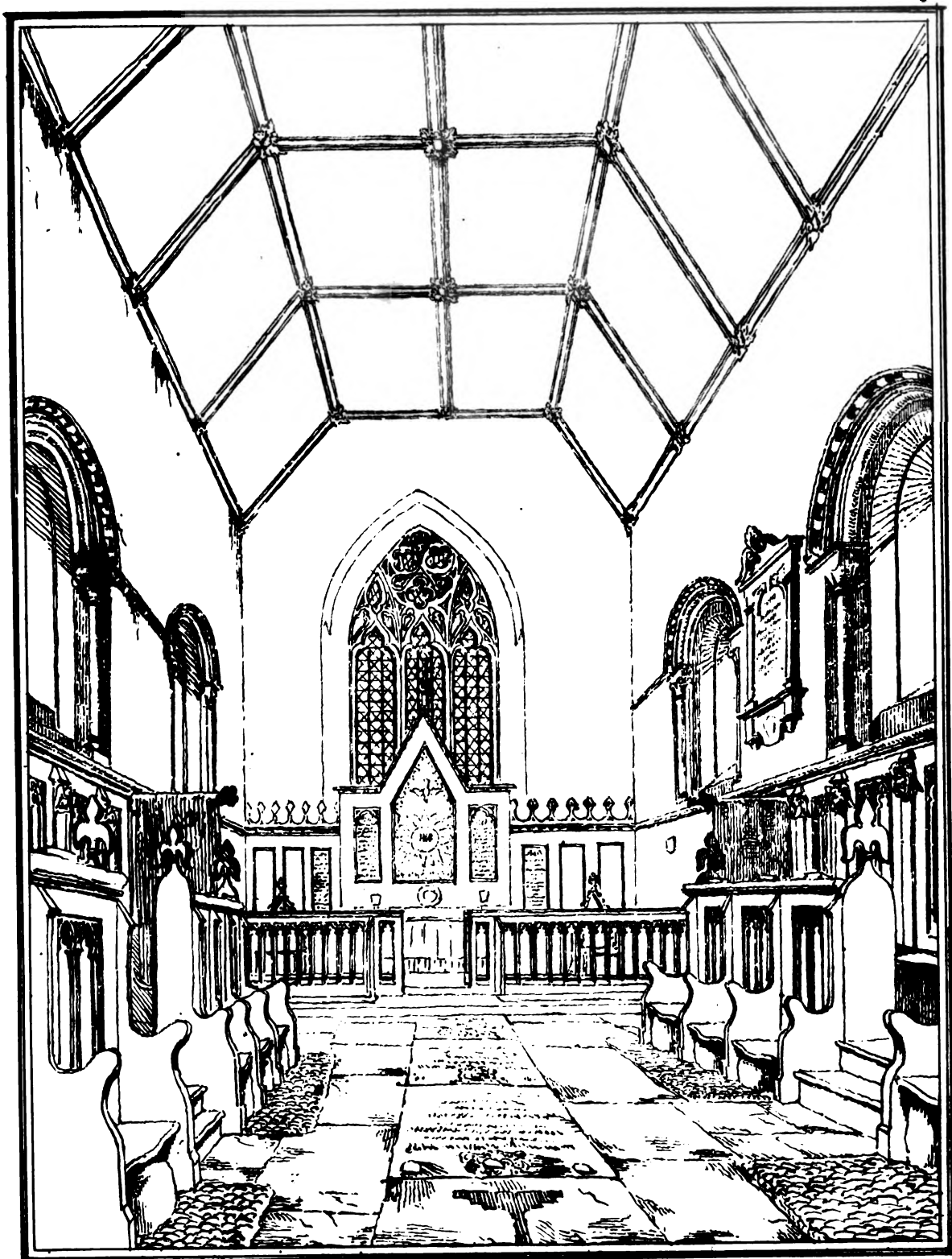
F.F.R.

Printed by C. Holloman

VIEW LOOKING EAST.
Taken from the Organ Gallery



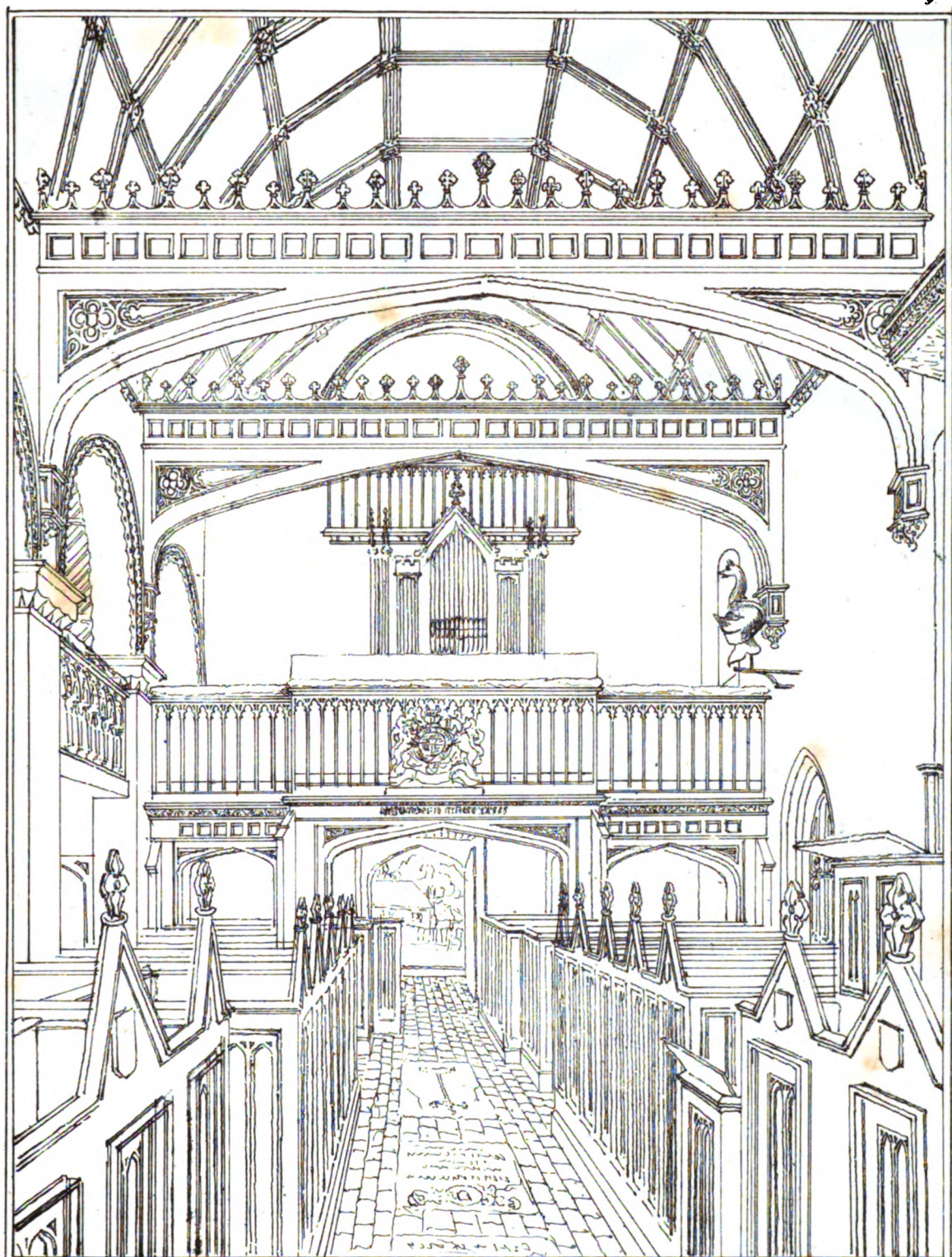
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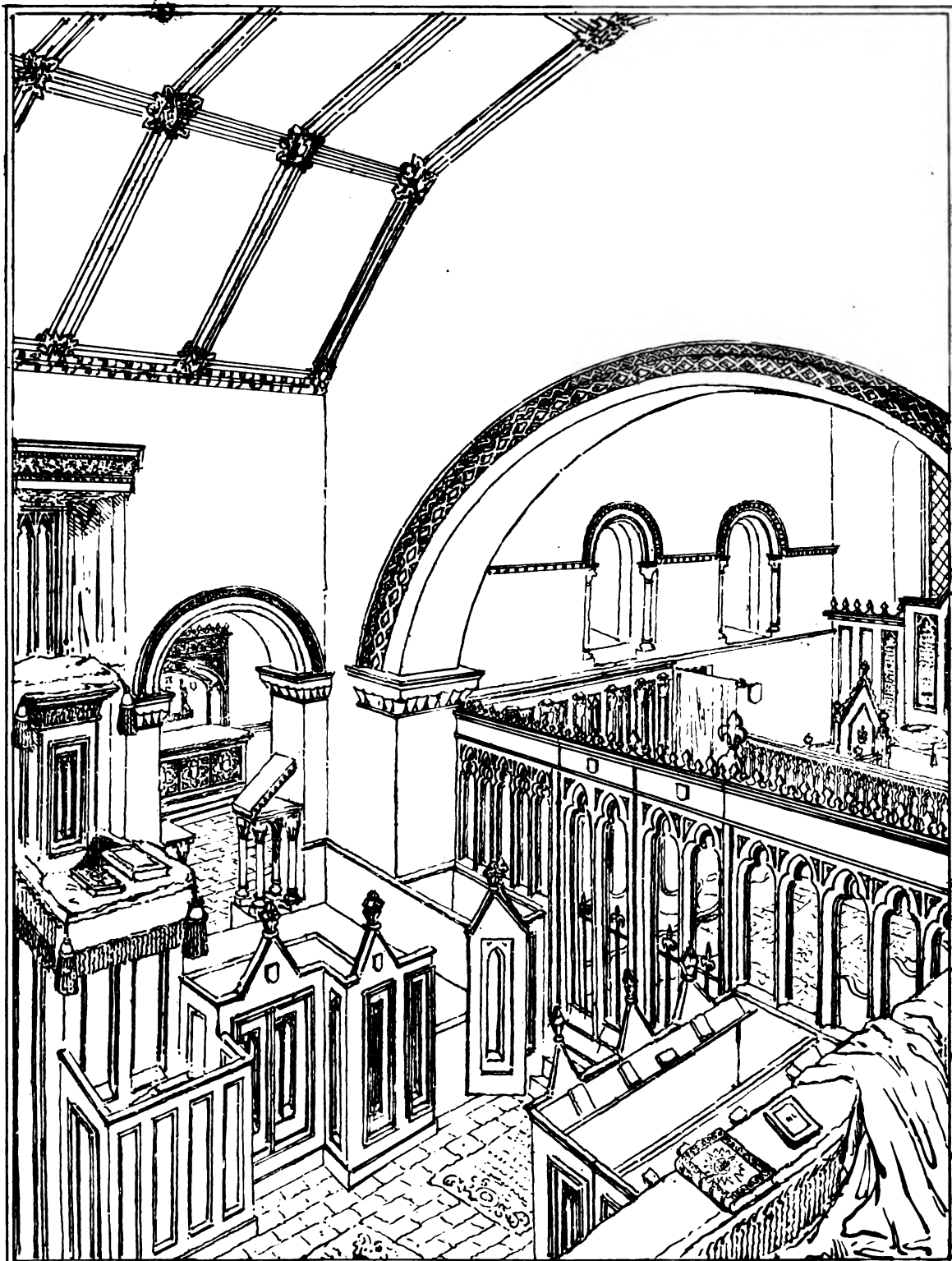
P.F.R.

Printed by C. H. Mandell

VIEW OF THE CHANCEL.



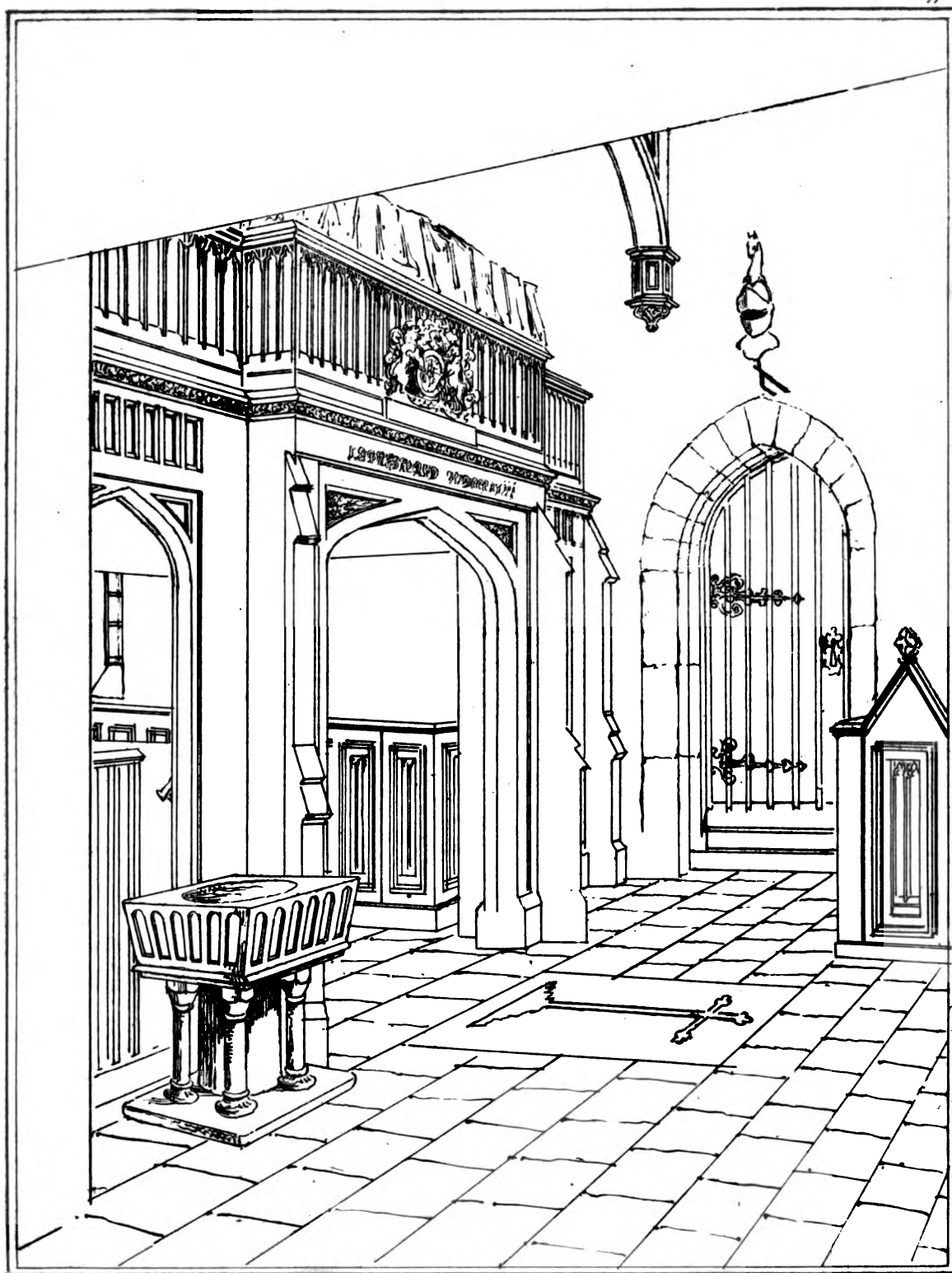
VIEW LOOKING WEST.
Taken from the Chancel



P.F.R.

Printed by J. Bellmandel

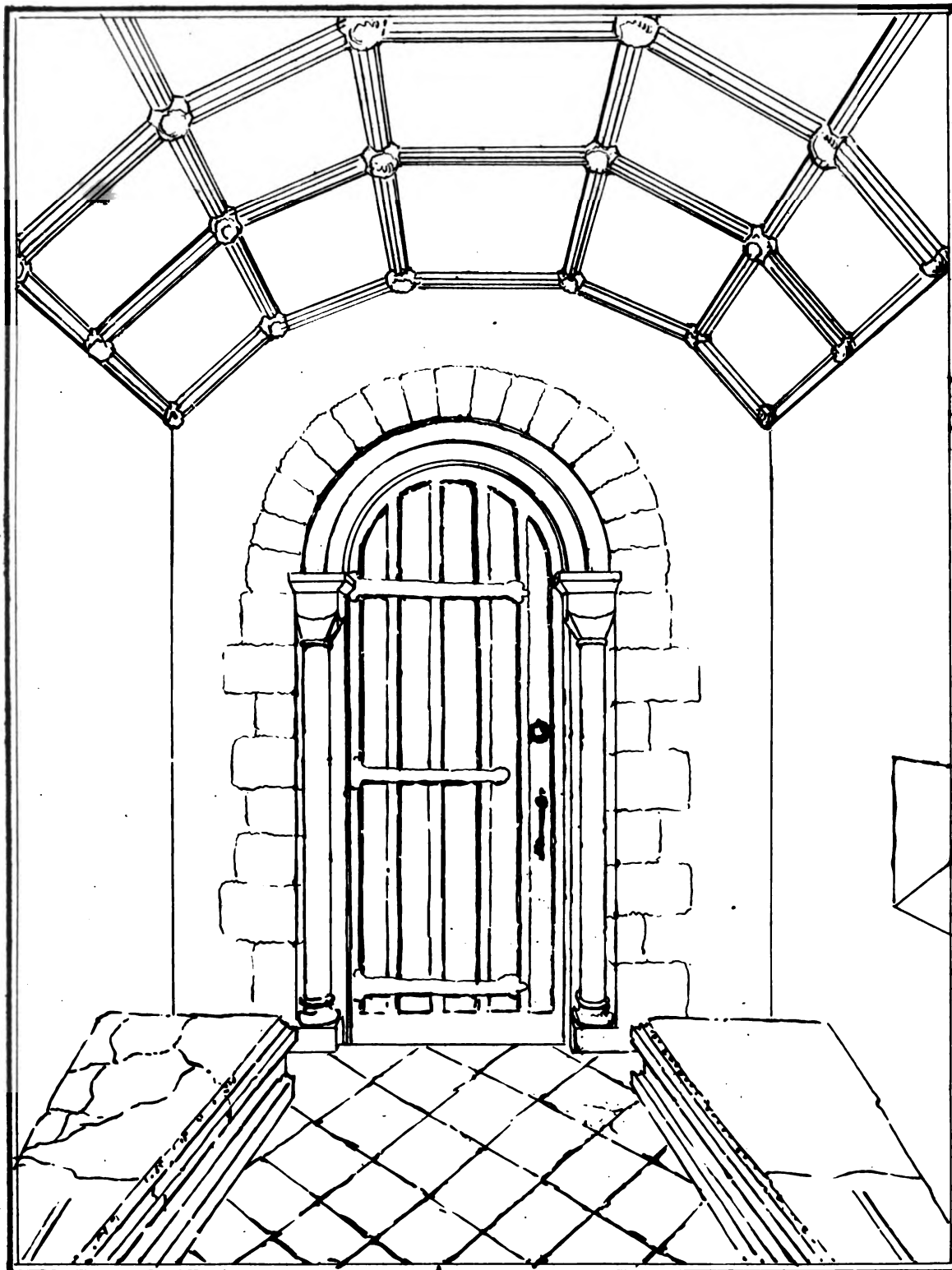
VIEW FROM THE SOUTH GALLERY.
Looking towards the Chancel



P.F.R.

Engraved by C. Hulliman

THE ORGAN GALLERY, WITH THE ANTIENT FONT.



P.F.R.

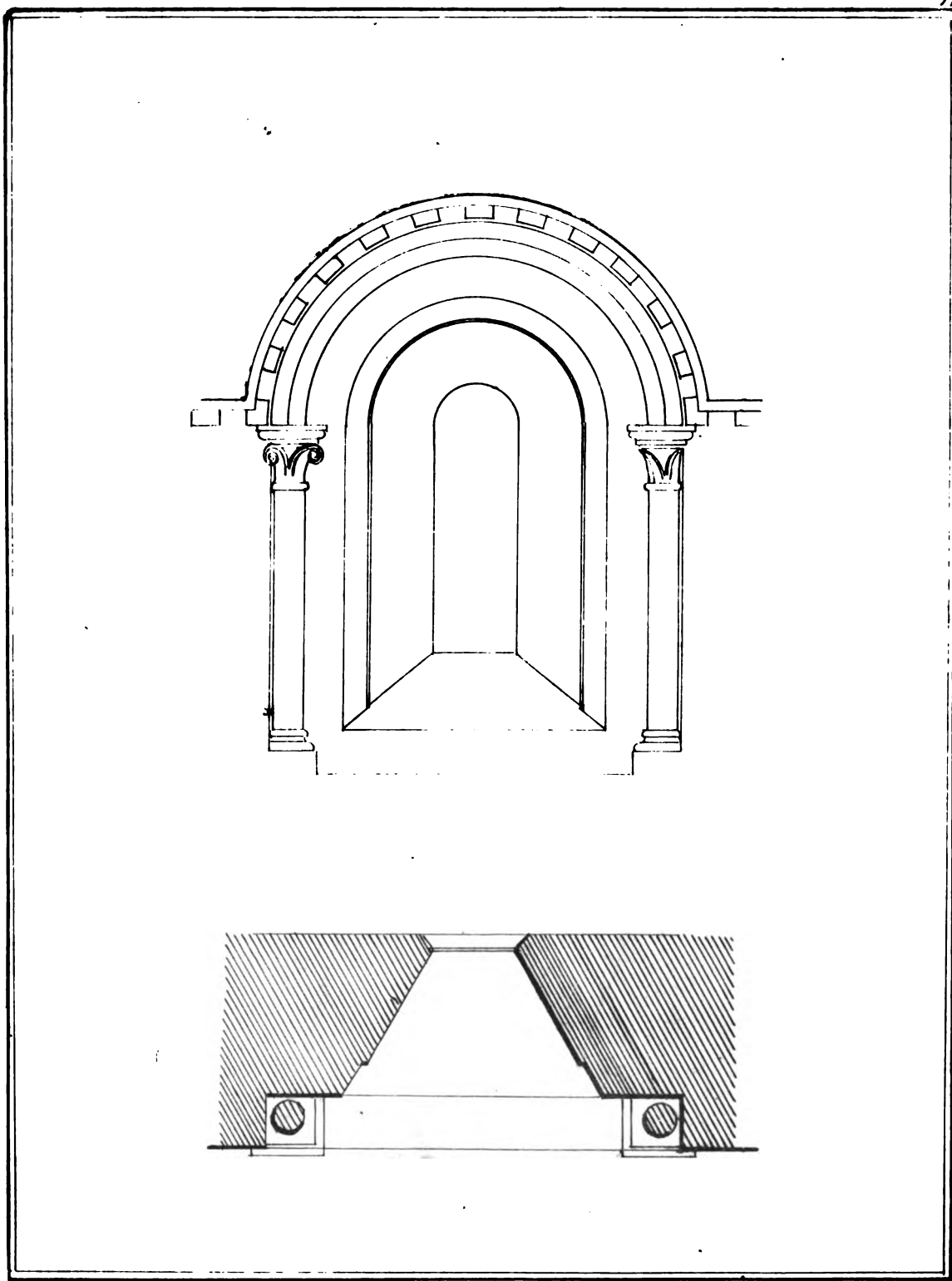
Engraved by J. Hullmandel

THE WEST DOOR AND PORCH.

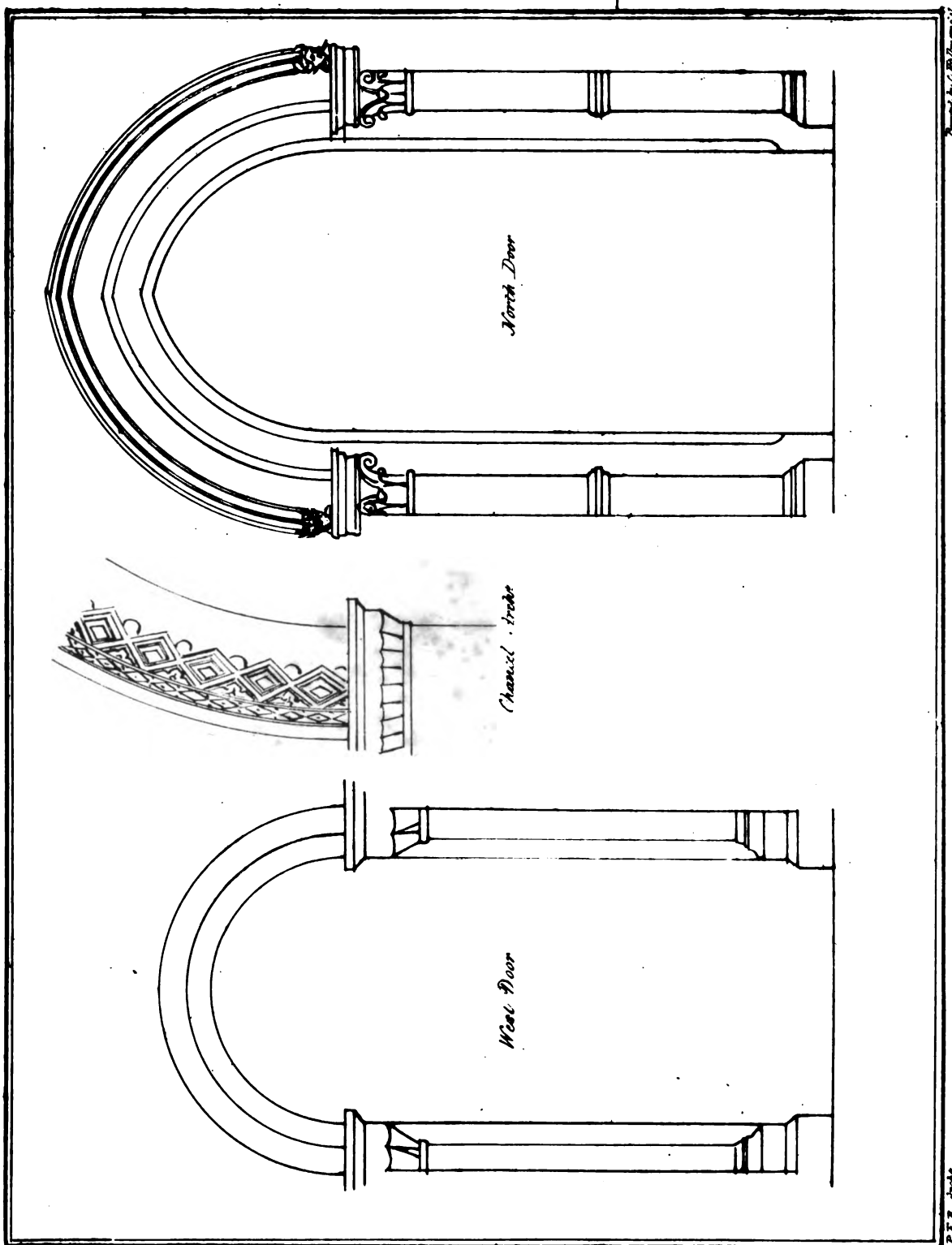
Shewing the situation of the ancient Tombs



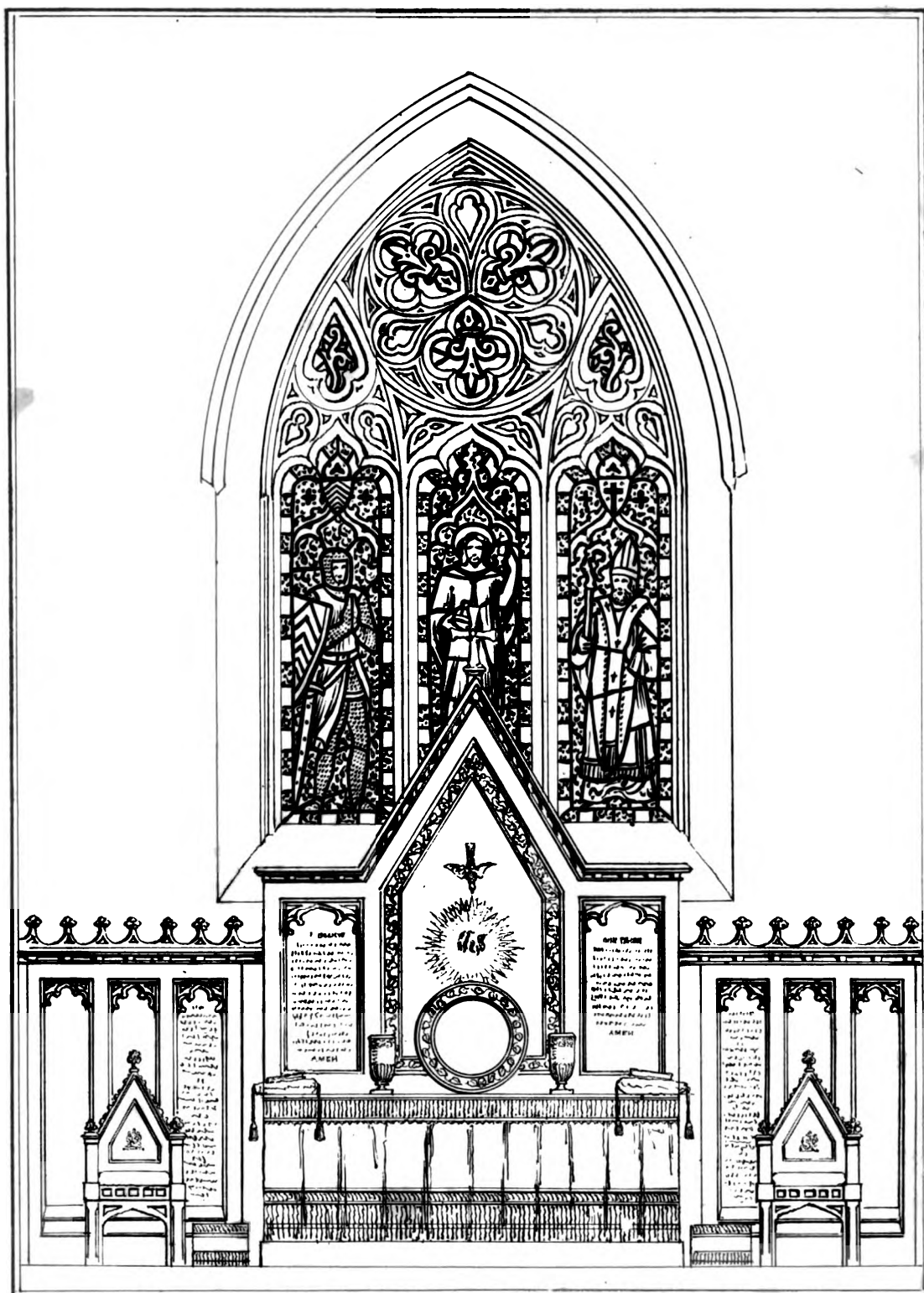
THE SEPULCHRAL CHAPEL, OR ORATORY, NOW CALLED
THE NORBURY PEW.
Shewing the situation of the Altar Tomb



PLAN and ELEVATION of one of the ANCIENT NORMAN WINDOWS in the CHURCH.



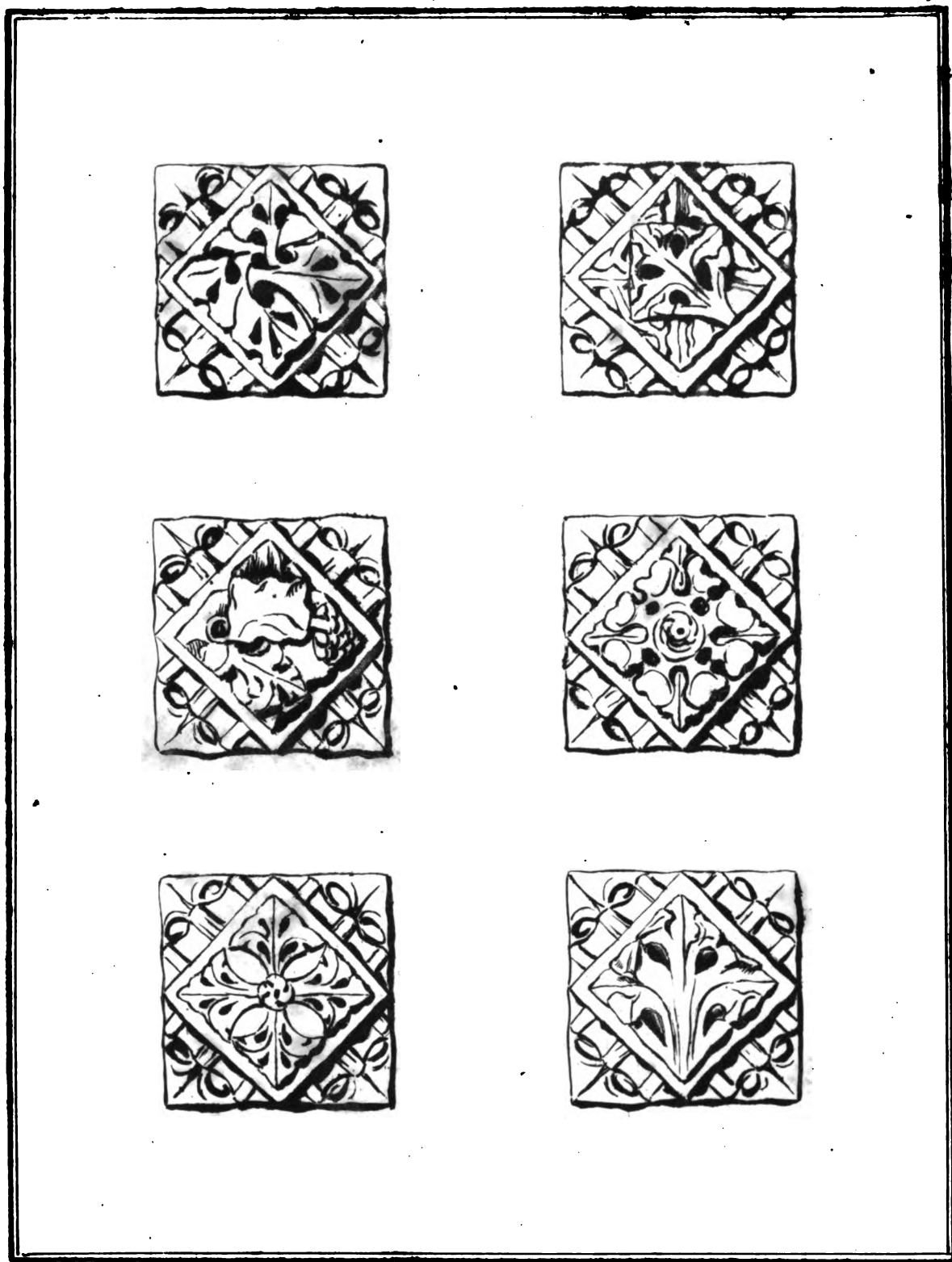
ELEVATION OF THE NORTH AND WEST DOORS,
WITH THE SPRINGER AND ARCHIVOLT TO THE CHANCEL ARCH.



P.F.R.

Printed by C. Hullmandel

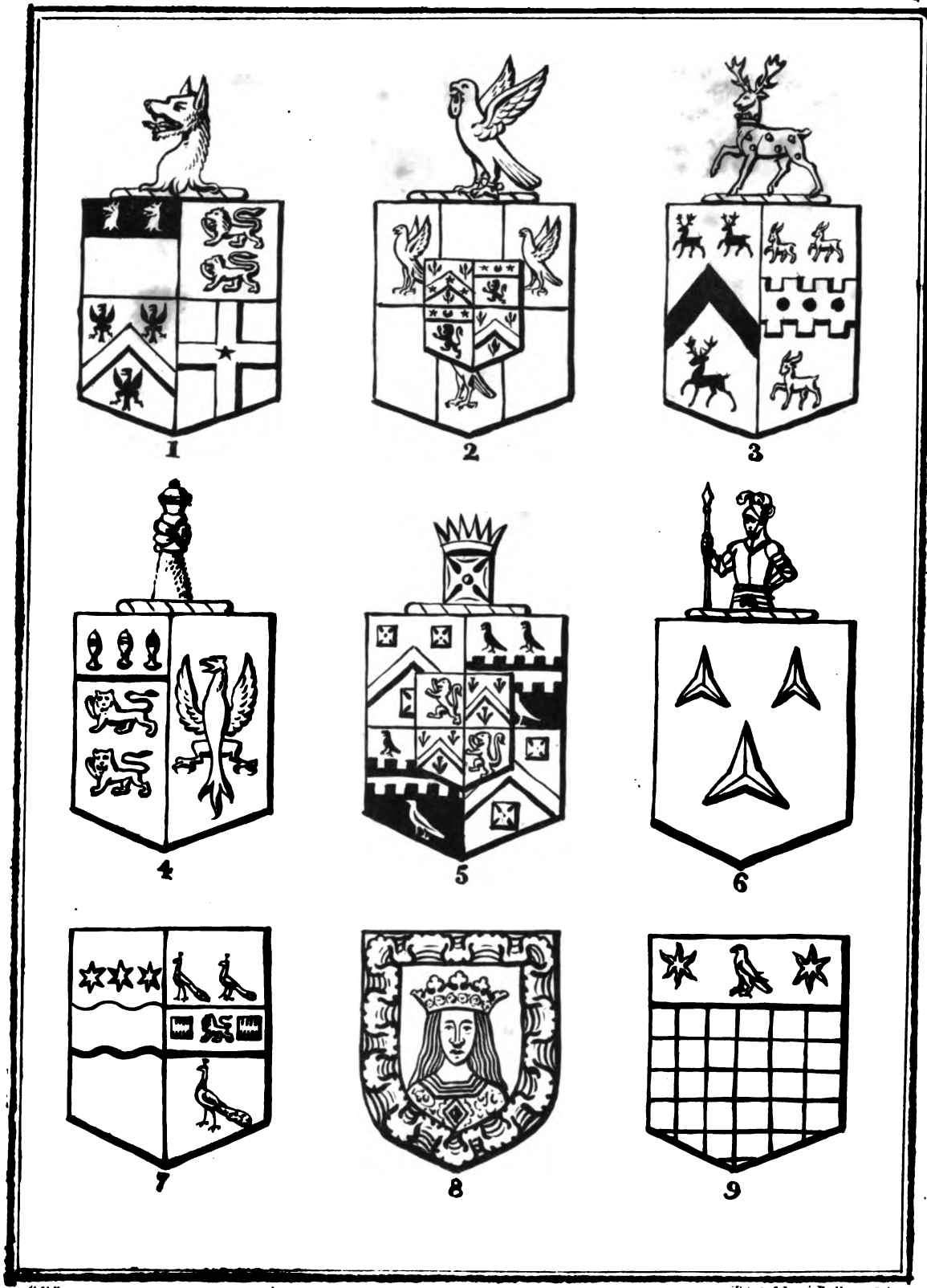
GEOMETRICAL ELEVATION EAST END OF THE CHANCEL
 Shewing the Altar, with the Design for the proposed Painted Window.



FER.

Printed by C. H. B. Wood.

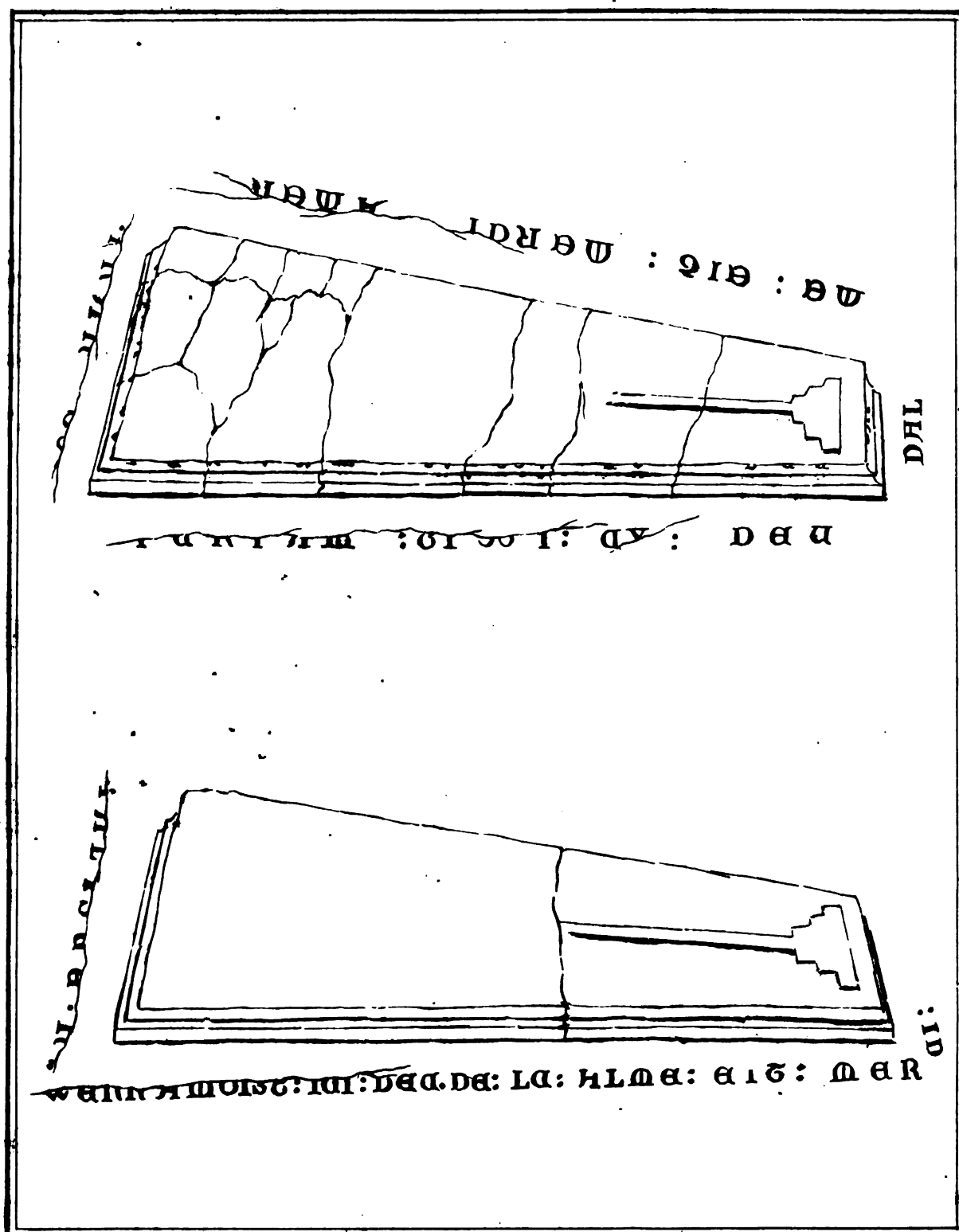
ANTIEN CARVED OAK BOSSES IN THE CEILING.



P.P.M.

Printed by J. Ballmandel

ACHIEVEMENTS.



ANTIENT TOMBS FOUND BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND
OPPOSITE THE NORTH DOOR IN AUGUST 1823.

